

IRAN

TODAY





HIS
MOH
SHAF

IRAN

LAND OF ART, HISTORY AND CULTURE.

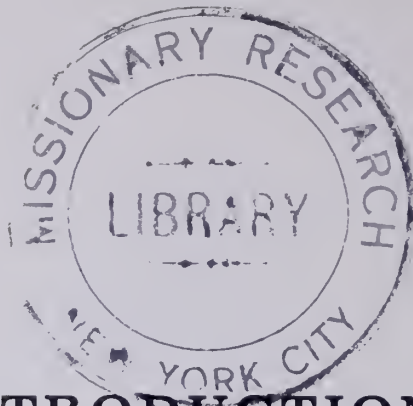
Iran's glorious past as the cradle of civilization; the part she played as "The Bridge of Victory" in the second World War; her present strategic position as the fulcrum of the Near and Middle East Defense; her commanding position in the Persian Gulf; her vast oil and mineral resources —

All these have made Iran the object of world-wide interest and attention. A country with a magnificent past, an important present and a definite future.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY

MOHAMMAD REZA SHAH PAHLAVI,

SHAHANSHAH OF IRAN.



INTRODUCTION

Iran, better known as Persia, brings to mind the immutability or the laws of the Medes and the Persians; the tributes of the Old Testament to the Persian Kings, Cyrus, Darius and Artaxerxes in restoring Jerusalem and the treasures plundered by Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon to the Jews, in helping towards the rehabilitation of Judaism and contributing significant ideas to the development of Judaic religion; of the Persian Empire extending from the Indus to the Aegean, a world consisting of 127 nations; of the Prophet Zoroaster; of the Wars of Persia with the Greek and Roman Empires; of the devastations wrought by Alexander of Macedon and Genghis Khan; of the rich literary heritage of Persian poetry—Ferdowsi in epic writing, Hafiz in the lyric, Saadi in ethics and the didactic, Nezami in the romantic, Naser Khosro in the philosophic, Jalaledin Rumi in the mystic and Omar Khayyam in the glittering extravaganza of offering wine to cheer the heart of man, and love to comfort his soul; of romantic Persian gardens and the scenic grandeur of Persian mountains and plains; of Persian carpets and cats, and last but not least of oil.

HER MAJESTY EMPRESS SORAYA PAHLAVI.



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MODERN IRAN



HIM the Shah departing from Teheran Airport for the State visit to the Soviet Union. Eminence Dr. Seyyed Hassan Imami (Archbishop of Teheran) reciting prayers of 'safe journey' to the Sovereign.

At the end of the First World War, the situation in Iran was chaotic. Overrun by the armed forces of the Allies as well as those of the Central Powers, the country was torn with dissension, with insecurity and with economic and social disaster. Once again in Iran's history there appeared a MAN OF THE HOUR. This was dynamic REZA KHAN, a high-ranking army officer, who came of an old family of nobility belonging to the Savad Kuh region in the province of Mazandaran, and whose father was the Commanding officer of the 7th Regiment of the Scouts of that district. Out of the chaotic conditions of the twenties, Reza Khan forged the MODERN IRAN OF TODAY, and established the PAHLAVI DYNASTY.

After the coup d'etat of 1921, Reza Khan's career was meteoric, and on 16th December he was publicly proclaimed Shahanshah of Iran. He thus became the founder of the PAHLAVI DYNASTY and of MODERN IRAN.

Reza Shah's greatest achievement was the creation of a modern, compact Army and Gendarmerie which brought in its wake security, law and order throughout the country. He introduced far reaching administrative, educational, social and economic reforms. Women were emancipated; roads and communications were opened up and

Baghdad Pact Powers Conference in Teheran, 1956. H.M. the Shah receiving Mr. Loy W. Henderson (Deputy Under Secretary of State) and Mr. Seldon Chapin (U.S. Ambassador to Iran).



The Empress at the opening ceremony of the Soraya Stadium in Teheran.

the gigantic Trans-Iranian railway, connecting the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea, was constructed.

Iran owes her economic and industrial development of today and her status as a Modern state to the perspicacity and remarkable achievements of REZA SHAH. The momentous events of the 20th century in Iran are dramatized by the emergence of this truly dynamic personality who dominated everything for two decades and cast his massive shadow across the entire field.

On September 16, 1941, following the invasion of Iranian territory by Anglo-Soviet forces, Reza Shah abdicated in favour of his son, the Crown Prince, MOHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI. He died in Johannesburg on 26 July, 1944.

DEMOCRATIC MONARCH

In a momentous hour in Iran's history, with Rommel at the gates of Alexandria and Von Kleist in the foothills of the Caucasus; with Soviet and British armed forces occupying parts of the country and converging on the capital, Teheran, from north and south on a wide arc embracing the Alburz and Zagros range of mountains, the young Crown Prince, Mohammad Reza, heir to the ancient Throne of Cyrus, became the ruler of the kingdom of Iran.

Born in Teheran on 26th October, 1919, he received his primary education in the capital. At the age of twelve he was sent to the "Chailly" secondary school in Lausanne and later to "Le Rosey" at Rolle in Switzerland. In 1939, he returned to Teheran and entered the Officers' Training College, where after two years he received

his Commission. He then took up the duties and functions of Crown Prince, and, under the careful guidance of his illustrious father he participated in the affairs of state, gaining first-hand knowledge and experience of the science of administration and the art of Government.

ALLIANCE WITH THE WEST

His Majesty Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi took over his sovereign responsibility on 16th September, 1941, with the Allied armies in a precarious position and the armed might of Germany threatening the Near and Middle East from two directions. In the fifth month of his reign, the Iranian Government concluded a Treaty of Alliance with Great Britain and the Soviet Union, ranging Iran on the side of the Allies. The Treaty was acclaimed by the majority of the Iranians as a steadfast sign of faith and confidence in the Allied cause.

Iran's help in those dark days was of supreme importance and she was referred to as "THE BRIDGE OF VICTORY". President Truman (offering a toast to His Imperial Majesty The Shah, on the occasion of a State Dinner in 1949) remarked, "... Had not Iran opened its gates and given us the opportunity to assist the Russians at the proper time, there is no doubt in the world but what the burden of World War II would have eventually been on U.S.A." Before the Security Council on February 1st, 1940, Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, declared, "... I ought to say, speaking for my (British) Government that we felt a sense of gratitude at

A tanker at Abadan.





On the Sovereign's birthday, a young school girl presents Him with a Holy Koran.

School girls marching past.



very dire moments when the war was at its worst and the Iranian Government placed their territory, their citizens and their communications at the disposal of the Allies."

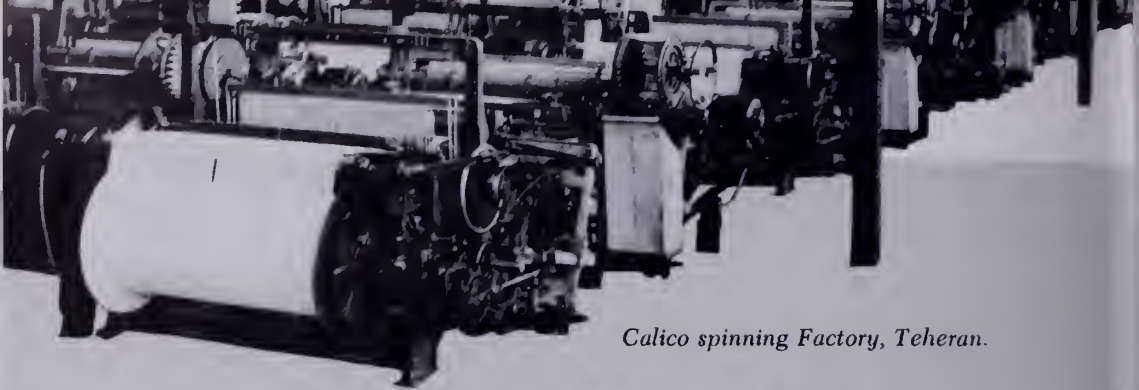
It is significant that the vital War supplies sent by the Western Powers to the Soviet Union through Iran, between September 1941 and April 1945, amounted to 5 million tons.

THE SHAH AS A PERSON

The Shah, a democrat by upbringing and predilection, has profound respect for the Constitution and Parliamentary system of Iran and has, even in adverse circumstances, observed its sanctity.

"The utmost regard for the Constitution" was how the Shah described his fundamental belief, in taking the oath in Parliament after accession to the throne (16th September, 1941).

As a fusion of the enlightened spirit and education of the East and West, the Shah is a progressive and a social reformer who thrives upon the affection and the respect of his people. He is a dedicated man. In 1949, on a visit to New York, he described himself as a "modern liberal Monarch". With fertile intellect, and a tremendous sense of wit and humour, the Shah has a strong passion for his people and a fervent desire to serve them. His simple mode of life, his evident sincerity, his burning sense of mission and equanimity all



Calico spinning Factory, Teheran.



School of Statistics for girls, Teheran.

appeal to the people. The most striking thing the Shah has done is to democratise Iran and to revitalise the younger generation. He is an all round sportsman, excelling particularly in skiing, tennis, and horsemanship. He is a first class shot, pilots his own aircraft and loves speed.

THE SHAH'S VAST PLANS

Today Iran, under the aegis of her young and democratic Monarch, is gradually recuperating from the dislocations and extremeness of the post-war period, and is responding slowly but surely to the stimulus of democratic government, freedom of thought and the establishment of a system which encourages initiative and a sense of responsibility.

Above all the strengthening of moral character and a regeneration of social purpose is the prime concern of the Sovereign. The Shah's gentle and evolutionary, but resolved, methods have a soothing effect which is new to Iranian diplomacy, and it is his patience as much as his foresight which has triumphed over the internal and external hazards which have faced his country in recent years.

In an address to the National Press Club at Washington on 14th December, 1954, the Shah observed:—

"We are trying to telescope centuries into decades and trying to catch up with the Western industrial and technological revolution. The scene in Iran affords a striking opportunity for Iranians to stop looking furtively back but to look and plan ahead, and for the leading Western Powers to use their vast resources economically and technically and by private investment to help Iran introduce wide, effective and permanent agrarian and industrial reforms, and to raise the general standard of living. The mass of Iranians are resolved to put their house in order, but they need political stability and a helping hand. The challenge for the Western Powers is to identify themselves with the social and human revolution of the people of Iran, and to encourage and aid the national aspirations of our people for a better life. The greatest contribution the West can make is perhaps to understand sympathetically the difficulties and problems of Iran—problems which are manifold, ancient and imperative."

The Shah's clear thinking and objectivity were illustrated when in the Gabriel Silver Lecture at Columbia University on February 4, 1955, he observed: —

"We must be strong enough spiritually, socially, economically and militarily to dispense with apathy, parochialism and economic and political instability. We must be strong enough internally and externally so that the temptation of subversion from within, supported from without, can be obliterated. This can only be achieved through raising the general standard of living, and allaying the innumerable daily anxieties of the masses. I am convinced that the economic help given by the Western world to peace-loving nations will be dedicated to the defence of world peace. No better investment could be made. We Iranians have a sense of Time and of the long continuity of tradition, and the impulse which can only come from a turbulent and proud history. The dominant theme of our policy is the wholehearted support of our people in the purposes and principles of the United Nations and our unwavering resolve for the safeguard of our independence and sovereignty. On this there will be no compromise."

And again in an address to The Near East Foundation in New York on February 7, 1955: —

“Social reform, stabilising of the national economy, the development of our mineral resources, the reduction of the incidence of disease, the provision of a stable economic and political climate for protection of internal and external capital investment, are all in the forefront of our program. It cannot, however, be sufficiently stressed, that the fundamental pre-requisite of any permanent social reform in Iran is security and politico-economic stability. These march together. Our national purpose is not merely to survive in a world fraught with danger. The realities of past political confusion and economic chaos have driven home their own lessons. We wish to remove once and for all the Sword of Damocles of political and economic instability. We are opposed to poverty, to illiteracy, to Communism, Imperialism—whatever shape or guise it may take. We are opposed to these things because all of these pestilences in one way or another are detrimental to the development of that latent genius of refinement so alive in our people. Though our immediate problem is not parrying outside influences, it is a salutary reminder of our looming trials and tribulations.”

“In Iran the civilization is old, but democracy is young; the economies are shaky and the people sensitive and proud. We are trying to equate the timeless theme of Persian culture with the demands of modernization and the impact of the west. It therefore devolves upon the Western Powers to help us steadily and effectively so that we may consolidate our natural economy and carry out our social reforms.”

THE FUTURE

It would be fatal to ignore the natural fervour and vitality which the Shah has resurrected in the younger generation of Iran. Conscious of their historical heritage, proud of their country's contribution to mankind's civilization, and inspired by their beloved Sovereign, His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, the Iranians are resolved to revive and maintain the standards and traditions of their cultural and historical attainments.

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE



The 18,600 ft. peak of Damavand, 56 miles north-east of Teheran. This dormant volcanic mountain figures in many ancient legendary tales of heroes and demons.

AREA AND BOUNDARIES

A great land bridge connecting the bulk of Asia with Europe, Iran covers an area of 628,000 square miles (over three times that of Spain), about equal in size to Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado combined, or over one-fifth the size of the United States. It comprises 1/17th of the surface of Asia, and 1/197th of the surface of the globe.

Located between 25 and 40 degrees north latitude and 44 and 63 degrees east longitude, Iran lies within the great Alpine-Himalayan fold system, forming the connecting link between the Taurus structure and those of Afghanistan and Baluchistan.

Lying between the valleys of the Indus in the east and of the Euphrates and Tigris on the west is the Iranian plateau with mountain gorges, ravines, forests and deserts, rivers and fertile valleys, rich oil resources and many other mineral wealth.

In the north, Iran is bounded by the Caspian Sea and lies athwart of Soviet Caucasia, with a contiguous frontier of about one thousand miles with the Soviet Union (distance from New York to Milwaukee); in the south by the warm waters of the Persian Gulf; in the

east, by Pakistan and Afghanistan; and in the west, by Iraq and Turkey.

RELIEF AND STRUCTURE

A land of physical contrasts, Iran is a high plateau some 4,000 ft. above sea level, half mountainous, quarter arid and quarter fertile.

Uncultivable (mountains and deserts)	110	million hectares
Forests	20	" "
Pasture	15	" "
Cultivable	19,5	" "
	<hr/>	
	164,5	" "
	(411,000,000 acres)	

United to the north-west with the mountains of Asia Minor, the plateau is linked by the Hindu Kush with the Himalayas and the highlands of Tibet. Southwards from Mount Arrarat the wall of the plateau is formed by the Zagros range, while on the east side the plateau is bounded by the ranges overlooking the valleys of the Indus.

The Zagros and the Alburz, the two great mountain ranges of Iran, merge into those of Anatolia, Armenia and the Caucasus, and meet in north-west of Lake Rezaieh in the province of Azarbaijan, stamping a huge V on the surface of the country. These mountain systems form the buttresses of the great central plateau.

The Zagros range spreads into southeast Iran along the Persian Gulf and constitutes the bulk of the Kurdistan, Luristan and Bakh-tiari country. It runs parallel to the frontiers of Iraq, and rises to altitudes of more than 11,000 ft., the whole length of this chain of mountains being about 2,500 miles. Some of the western ranges rise to considerable elevations, those forming the Perso-Turkish frontier, have peaks 11,000 ft. in height, while the Saland, south of Tabriz, has an elevation of 12,000 ft. Further south, the Takht-Belqais rises to 11,200 ft., and the Alvand, near Hamadan, to 11,600 ft.

The second range Alburz looms like a great wall across the north of the country, running southeast to the Caspian Sea, reaching an altitude of 14,000 to 18,000 ft., and separating the Persian mainland from the Caspian provinces.

Annual range of precipitation in the Iranian plateau is between ten and fifteen inches. In the provinces of Azerbaijan and Kurdistan the annual rainfall reaches 15 to 35 inches; and in the Caspian littoral it exceeds forty to sixty inches.

Climatically Iran can be divided into three regions:—

The Caspian Sea Littoral

Along the southern fringes of the Caspian Sea, on the northern slopes of the Alburz mountains, are the Caspian provinces of Mazandaran, Gilan and Gorgan covered with sub-tropical vegetation and forests. This fertile belt has an abundant rainfall and is well forested. The mountain slopes are abundantly covered with trees of various kinds such as jacaranda, judas and white and yellow acacia, and in the lower altitudes a large variety of alpine flowers grow, while in the valleys the walnut and the fig, the pomegranate and the almond are to be found. Rainfall here is profuse ranging from forty to sixty inches throughout the year, and the temperature is moderate from 55 degrees F. in the winter to 85 degrees F. in the summer, but humidity is excessive. Here the flora is similar to the Mediterranean region. The main crops are rice, oranges, tea, tobacco and hemp. Gardens, orchards, olive and orange groves abound in this fertile area. The forests supply timber for home consumption and export. Vegetation is extremely luxuriant and the whole place is a wonderful hunting ground for birds of all kinds, black partridge, wild fowl, woodcock, snipe, mallard, teal, grouse, francolin and bustard, and small and big game such as tiger, stag, gazelle, fox,



Hotel Ramsar at Ramsar (Caspian provinces). An idyllic Eden in a clamorous world.

Hotel Darband on the outskirts of Teheran.



wolf, lynx, mountain goat, the leopard, panther, wild boar and hog are to be found in the forests. A variety of fish such as salmon, the carp, trout and pike flourish in the rivers, and sturgeon which produces the famous Persian Caviar comes from these regions. The lower courses of Sefid Rud and its tributaries are spawning grounds for the sturgeon.

The Central Plateau

Governing two-thirds of Iran, the deserts of Dasht Kavir and Dasht Lut, which are truly formidable, cover the major part of eastern Iran and extend from the Alburz range to Baluchistan. The saline nature of these deserts forbids human settlement. These deserts are noted for wild ass hunting, a sport both dangerous and thrilling.

In the Central Plateau large fertile regions like the plains of Hamadan, Teheran and Khorassan and the great oasis of Isfahan enjoy adequate rainfall and temperate weather. In early spring the countryside is covered with wild flowers. The tulip, the poppy, the bell-flower, gladiola, geranium, buttercup, crocus, iris, hollyhock, narcissus, violet and last but not least the rose abound.

THE NORTH-WESTERN REGION

The mountainous slopes of Azarbaijan, Kurdistan, Hamadan and Luristan extending down to Khuzistan afford rich pastures and fertile valleys. Weather in these regions is intensely cold in winter and hot in summer with little or no humidity. At these high altitudes many forms of more northern flora appear. On the slopes there are mass of wild flowers all through the spring and autumn. In the mountain regions, the ibex is plentiful, in the plains the antelope.

The Persian Gulf Area

Precipitation in the Gulf regions is low; the soil is rich and owing to large streams, the south-western area which is alluvial is extensively cultivated. In the summer months the heat is intense and humidity high, but from November to March it is mild and temperate and not unlike the Mediterranean coasts. Flamingoes and the pelican breed on the northern shores of the Persian Gulf.

RELIEF AND STRUCTURE—RIVERS AND LAKES

Caspian Sea. Most Caspian Sea rivers emanate from the slopes of the Alburz mountains. The main ones are Aras (Araxes) and Sefid Rud (Qezel Uzun) on the southwest Gorgan, and Attrek at the southeastern corner and Haraz on the south, which flow into the Caspian from west to east.

Persian Gulf. The main river in the Persian Gulf area is the navigable Karun running through the fertile Karun valley in Khuzistan, the location of the famous oil region, along south-western Iran and emptying into the Persian Gulf. Small steamers can navigate in the Karun some 70 miles from its mouth.

The Central Plateau. Rivers which empty into the interior of the country are Zayandeh Rud, which flows past Isfahan and Jajerud and Karaj near Teheran. Far to the east is the Helmand River which flows from Afghanistan into Iran and irrigates the province of Sistan. During heavy rains and in the spring when the snows on the mountains start to melt, scores of streams flow into the valleys.

Lakes. The Caspian Sea, largest land locked body of water in the world, is some 85 ft. below sea level and is comparatively shallow.

Lake Rezaieh in the north-west province of Azarbaijan, covering an area of 1,600 sq. miles is 80 miles long and 35 miles wide with an average depth of 15 to 18 ft. Its water is very salty and the saline content made up of salts and sulphates of magnesium, calcium, sodium and potassium as high as 23 per-cent.

*The Palace of Justice,
Teheran.*



*Typical Persian scene, shepherd boys
and their flock (south of Teheran).*



Lake Neiriz with an indented outline, 75 miles south of Shiraz at a height of 5,650 ft. is situated between two parallel ranges of mountains. It is 60 miles long and 20 miles wide; rather shallow and its water very salty.

CLIMATE

The climate varies with latitude and altitude, and ranges from the severe winters of the highlands to the tropical heat of the Persian Gulf littoral. The central plateau, from 3,000 to 5,000 ft. above sea level is an arid to semi-arid plain, fringed by high mountains. The Kavir desert occupies a large part of this plateau, and its rainless summers are extremely hot.

The range of temperature between summer and winter is particularly marked; in the north in July the temperature is more than 40° F. warmer than January, but this range diminishes rapidly at 22° F. on the south coast. Teheran at a height of 4,400 ft. has a January mean temperature of 35° F., while in Isfahan at a height of 5,817 ft. temperature of below zero F. has been recorded. In the highlands spring is delightful with a moderate temperature, and an exquisite freshness and lightness in the air; on the other hand the mild temperature, the bright-blue skies, the dry air and the multi-coloured trees and flowers of fall display a special charm.

Dresses of ancient Iran on parade at the Soraya Stadium.



SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Iran is a Constitutional Monarchy. On August 15, 1906, an Imperial Decree was issued to convoke a Constituant Assembly. This Assembly adopted the Constitution of Iran on December 30 of that year. The Constitutional Law governs the three forces, (1) The Legislature, (2) The Executive and (3) The Judiciary which form the basic administration frame of the country.

1. The Legislature consists of two Houses of Parliament, the Majlis (National Consultative Assembly) and the Senate.

(a) The Majlis, consisting of 136 members, is an elected Parliament representative of various classes of community and religious minorities, comprising of the Jews, the Zoroastrians and the Christians. Duration of each Majlis is two years and members can be re-elected. The electorate consists of all male citizens of 21 years and upwards, excepting members of the armed forces. According to Article 4 of the Constitution, the number of deputies should be 162, but may be raised to 200.

(b) According to Articles 42 and 45 of the Constitution, the Senate is composed of 60 members, half of whom are elected by the people and the other half nominated by HIM the Shah, 15 representing Teheran and 15 representing the provinces.

2. The Executive power rests with the Shah. The Prime Minister receives his appointment from the Shah. Upon receiving the Seal of office, the Prime Minister forms a Council of Ministers, introduces them to the Sovereign and to both Houses of Parliament. He then asks for a vote of confidence, and having obtained the necessary vote, the Government takes over the administration. Ministers have a joint responsibility to the Sovereign and to Majlis for the affairs of the country.

The Council of Ministers is composed of the Prime Minister and the various Ministers, none of whom can be members of Parliament. There are a number of independent departments, such as The Plan Organisation, Bank Melli Iran (The National Bank), the Agricultural Bank and various Government Corporations which act independently but in collaboration with the Government.

3. The Judiciary. The enforcement of law is the function of the Judiciary. Since the Constitutional Law and more particularly since 1927, the double system of the Moslem religious law, administered by religious courts, and Civil Law administered by Civil Courts, has been abolished and a unified Civil Law on the model of

French Code has been adopted. All courts come within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice.

Special laws ensure that foreigners involved in criminal or civil suits are correctly and justly tried.

Administration. For purposes of administration, the country is divided into 10 Ostans or Provinces. The Teheran area is considered a separate unit, and part of Baluchistan is a special Governorate. The Governors (or Ostandars) are directly responsible to the Minister of Interior. Within the Ostans are sub-Provinces, known as Shahristans, which comprise of smaller units known as Bakhshs (counties), and each Bakhsh of several Dehestan (district) and each Dehestan of several villages.

POPULATION

In the middle of the second millenium B.C. the early Aryans occupied the high plateau of Iran. The Persians of today are the direct descendents of the original Aryan stock from whom the Indo-European race spring. Ethnically they reflect the mass movement of early Aryan immigrants into the Iranian plateau with the resultant admixture of recurrent Turkish, Arab, Mongol and Afghan invasions. These admixtures have been completely absorbed over the past 3,000 years.

The nomadic tribes such as Lurs, Kurds and Bakhtiari are subdivisions of the main ethnic group but are of similar stock.

Since the early days, tribes, scattered throughout Iran, have played an important part in the life and destiny of the country. They are found mainly at the periphery of the Central Plateau, and make up for about one-fifth of the population. They keep to a



Baghdad Pact Powers Conference at the Marble Palace in Teheran, October 1956. (HIM the Shah, General Iskandar Mirza, President of Pakistan, Prime Minister Hussein Ala of Iran, Prime Minister Adnan Menderes of Turkey, Prime Minister Nuri-al-Said of Iraq and Prime Minister Suhrawardy of Pakistan).

pastoral economy and migrate from mountain to plain and back to the mountains in search of pasture.

The latest official census (end 1956) places the population of Iran at 18,944,821. The average density of population in Iran is 30 to the square mile, compared with forty-five in the United States. The main bulk of the population is concentrated in the northern and western parts of the country, and the average in these parts reaches a hundred. In the desert and much of the south-eastern section the population is rather sparse, and the average figure is less than 10 to the square mile. There is considerable movement from the rural areas to the cities and industrial centers. After the decline of the last two centuries the population is now on the increase.

THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT IRAN

The religion of the Ancient Iranians was the faith preached by ZARATHUSTRA, or better known as Zoroaster, who was believed to have been born in Azarbaijan (660 B.C.—580 B.C.). This was the religion of Iran until the advent of Islam.

The doctrine of Zoroaster, a profound and original thinker, recognized Ahura-Mazda, as the spirit of Good associated with Light and Truth, and Ahriman, as the spirit of Evil and Darkness. As Light was symbolic of Ahura-Mazda, the Zoroastrians venerated, but did not worship, the fire on the altar of their temples. The ruins of one of the fire-temples are still to be seen at Masjid-Suleiman in the southern Persian oil fields.

Zoroaster taught the immortality of the soul and the final judgment of humanity. He aimed at replacing the pagan gods personifying natural sources and human passions with a universal system based on the unceasing conflict between the forces of Light and Darkness. He taught the sanctity of the elements—air, water, fire and earth—they were not to be defiled. Zoroaster epitomised his teachings in the exhortation: "THINK GOOD, SPEAK GOOD, DO GOOD". To these golden rules were added the traditional way of life of the early Iranians—love of riding, drawing the bow and speaking the truth—.

Mani, another Persian thinker, who lived in the third century A.D., founded the Manichaean or the religion of Mithraism, in which he sought to blend much of Christianity and Zoroastrianism. This was the beginning of a Pantheistic tendency within the original monotheistic worship of Ahura-Mazda, with the introduction of new deities, such as Mithra, and Anahita. The Roman legions took back with them the cult of the Mithra and towards the end of the first century

A.D. spread it throughout the Roman Empire. Temples of Mithras were built all over Germany and England until the cult was superseded in the west by Christianity.

ISLAM

Under the Constitution the official religion of Iran is the SHI'A sect of Islam. Ninety-eight per cent of the people are Moslems; ninety-three per cent being Shi'a and seven per cent belonging to the Sunni sect. The Sunnis are mainly to be found among the Kurds. Today in Iran there are about 50,000 Armenians, 30,000 Assyrians (mainly Nestorian Christians), 40,000 Jews, and communities of some 20,000 Zoroastrians at Yazd and Kerman.

In A.D. 637 the Sassanian dynasty exhausted by their wars with the Byzantine Empire proved no match for the invading hordes of fanatical Arabs who conquered Iran, overthrew the Sassanian dynasty and substituted Islam for Zoroastrianism.

It was not long before Persians exerted their influence upon this religious change. The question of succession to the Caliphate or headship of Islam was disputed by the Persians. Like the cleavage in the Middle Ages in the Christian World between Catholics and Protestants, the Sunnis believed in the principle of election, whereas the Shi'as proclaimed their faith in that of apostolic succession. On these grounds the Persians refused to recognise the first three caliphs (all of whom were elected) and regarded the fourth elected caliph Ali, the Prophet's cousin and son-in-law, as his rightful and immediate successor. For centuries Persians believed in Divine Right and the hereditary principle, so they readily espoused the Shi'a cause and regarded Ali as the first of Imams or spiritual leader. Ali's second son Hussein, the third Imam, had married a daughter of the last Sassanian king, thus mingling the blood of the Prophet with that of the Persian former royal line. Throughout Iran, the martyrdom of Imam Hussein in A.D. 680 is the occasion for general mourning in the month of Muharram, the first month of the Muslim lunar year.

The three chief religious festivals in Iran are Id-i-Qurban, the Id-i-Qadir and Id-i-Fitr. The first of these festivals commemorates the sacrifice of Abraham and takes place on the 10th Zil-Hajja, the last month of the Muslim lunar year, when devout Moslems sacrifice a sheep or camel and distribute it amongst the poor. The Id-i-Qadir which occurs eight days later is in commemoration of the occasion, when according to tradition, the Prophet designated Ali as his successor. The Id-i-Fitr celebrates the last day of the Fasting month of Ramazan.

AGRICULTURE

From time immemorial the basic industry in Iran has been agriculture.

The cultivable area of Iran is about 20 million hectares. Agricultural productivity is regulated by the profusion and scantiness of the water supply. The heavy snowfall on the great mountain ranges provides an all the year round form of water storage, but a great deal of the precious water is wasted by drainage into swamps or the barren deserts of the interior and into the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf.

For centuries Iran's soil has been exposed to erosion and deforestation. The substratum soil is a mixture of gravel, sand, clay and lime, but when not impregnated with alkalis, is very fertile.

The soils of the Caspian, Azarbaijan and Khorassan provinces are extremely fertile and high in organic matter. The soil of the areas lying south of the Alburz range extending to most of the central and southern Iran are productive with an abundance of mineral matter, but rather low in organic content. The soil cultivated under mountain conditions is residual soil.

CROPS

The staple crops are wheat, barley, corn and rice. These are under cultivation mainly in the north, north-west and north-east of Iran on some 6,370,000 acres. The provinces of Azerbaijan and Khorassan are the granaries of Iran; while rice, tobacco, tea, raw silk and citrus fruits are grown in the Caspian provinces, and date in the oasis villages along the Persian Gulf.

Other crops include potatoes, millet, alfalfa and sugar beet.

Generally speaking, Iran is self-sufficient in food, and in good years there is a surplus of cereals for export. But the increase in agricultural output has not kept pace with the rising population and in low production years, Iran has to supplement her own production by importing from abroad. This has been done mainly with wheat (210,000 metric tons imported in 1949/50 and 107,000 metric tons in 1950/51).

In the post-war period the area under cultivation has expanded considerably, but much fertile lands remain uncultivated. Whilst production of grains have not increased much in recent years, industrial crops such as cotton, beet sugar, tobacco, gum and rice have shown an appreciable increase.

Improvement of land ownership, agricultural development and

irrigation schemes have received active care and attention in the last few years. In 1949 agriculture and irrigation were allocated 25% of the total expenditure of the Seven-Year Plan. This amounted to 5,240 million rials. (\$70 million)

Construction of irrigation dams, credit facilities for farmers, improvements of seeds and livestock, control of pests and animal diseases, increasing use of fertilisers and machinery, distribution of land, all these and many other practical schemes have been started in recent years to help the peasant and the farmer and to increase production.

One of the national concepts of Iranians in their days of glory was, "He who guides the plough does a pious deed." Iran could do no better today than to emulate her ancestors by strengthening the peasant and farmer class who form 85% of the population and put her agriculture on sound and modern lines, so that not only the fertile regions can be utilised to the utmost, but the arid parts too, may, by proper irrigation, produce foodstuffs and the essentials.

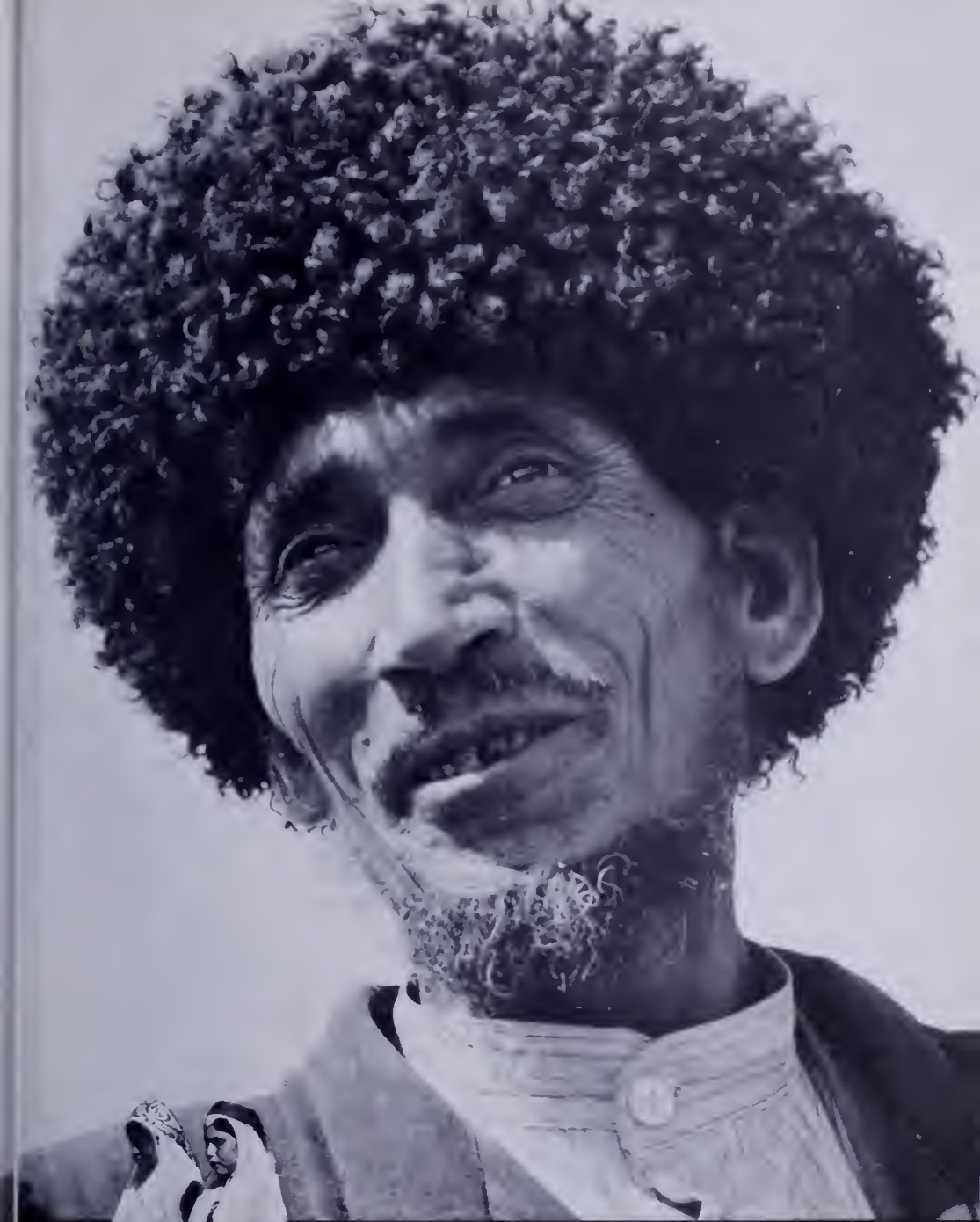
DISTRIBUTION OF CROWN LANDS

An effective step in the improvement of land tenure system has been the distribution of Crown Lands. In 1950, the village of Varamin, in the vicinity of Teheran, became the first distributing center. The experiment was found to be highly successful and since then nearly 120,000 hectares of Crown Lands have been distributed among 9,000 village families.

The sale of Crown Lands to farmers and peasants is conducted on the basis of ten times the annual rent of the farm, less 20%, this amount being redeemed over a period of 25 years, without interest, the farmer being required to pay one instalment after the main harvest each year. The land is mainly sold to villagers actually working on it; to owners of tilling oxen whose livelihood comes from the land, and lastly to roving farmers who wish to settle on land and work it.

The area covered by the Royal Decree was about 800,000 hectares including 121,000 hectares of cultivated land, 53,000 hectares of cultivable land and 200,000 hectares of potentially cultivable land. Some 2,400 villages out of a total of 40,000 villages in Iran are located on these lands. Each village varying in size from half-a-dozen to about 200 families aggregating 50,000 families or about 300,000 persons.

The proceed of sales of the Crown Lands are set aside for devel-



A typical Turcoman tribal man from Gorgan.



At Ramsar — women tea planters in local dress.

opment purposes beneficial to farmers. This provided for the establishment of a Development Bank and Co-operative organisation to grant financial and technical assistance to farmers, train rural teachers and village workers and establish village schools and hospitals.

A modern public Health Co-operative of Curative and Preventive program which includes the control of Malaria, public health, nursing, maternity, sanitation and inoculations against typhoid, diphtheria and tetanus has now been in operation and produced excellent results. Since the end of the Second World War all revenues from Crown Lands have been exclusively used for Public Welfare.

In the first year following the distribution of the Crown Lands, the farmer's incomes were more than doubled, now it is fourfold. In a matter of years when this scheme has gathered momentum and reached its climax, 4,000,000 acres of cultivated land will have been distributed amongst 250,000 farmers and the income derived by farmers will have been increased appreciably.

Late in 1954, the Iranian Government followed the initiative of HIM the Shah and provided for the distribution of Public Domain Lands. The Government owns between 4 to 5 million hectares of land on which 2,000 villages comprising an estimated population of 800,000.

The Distribution of Crown Lands in Iran, one of the first landmarks in the establishment of a Community Development Program in the Near and Middle East, may well serve as a prototype of effective land distribution and agricultural rehabilitation throughout that region.

At a formal gathering in Teheran, HIM the Shah receives high dignitaries of state — M. Sardar Fakher Hekmat, Speaker of Parliament, M. Seyyed Hassan Taqizadeh, President of the Senate, Dr. Manuchehr Eghbal, Minister of Court (left to right), 1956.



LIVESTOCK

A considerable area of Iran is grazing land and the hill slopes are given over entirely to the pastoral community. Livestock keeping is a major source of livelihood for the nomads, who constitute about 15% of the population; it also supplements the income of farmers.

The most important of the livestock are cattle, donkeys, mules, horses and camels.

In the post-war period the Iranian Government has embarked on extensive livestock improvement programs, and satisfactory results in increase of livestock production are being obtained. In 1950/51 there were some 3.9 million heads of cattle, compared to 2.9 million in 1937, some 18 million sheep, compared to 14 million and some 11 million goats, compared to 7 million. There are some 1,700,000 pack animals and 25,000,000 poultry in Iran.

This livestock industry is concentrated mainly in the provinces of Azarbaijan and Khorassan and in the Zagros Mountains of the South.

VEGETABLES, FRUITS, NUTS

All kinds of vegetables grow in Iran. The variety of climate, the temperate as well as the sub-tropical, produce a variety of vegetables in winter and summer.

This is true of fruits. With the exception of the banana, all the varieties of fruit are grown all over Iran. Apples, pears, cherries, figs, peaches, nectarines, melons, and water melons, apricots and grapes are to be found everywhere. The peach as well as several other fruits originated in Iran. The peaches and apricots of Khorassan and the melons of Isfahan have delicate flavor, and exquisite taste and are unsurpassed. Over forty varieties of delicious grapes grow on the plateau. Some ½ million olive trees grow on the Northern slopes of the Alburz Mountains, and citrus fruits, such as oranges, tangerines, lemons and lime are grown on the Northern slopes of the Alburz Mountains along the Caspian littoral and the warm regions near Shiraz. Production of citrus fruits is well over 100,000 metric tons a year, and other fruits one million tons.

Nuts are found mainly in the provinces of Khorassan, Azerbaijan, and Kerman. About 50,000 tons of raisins and sultanas, 4,000 tons of pistachios, 10,000 tons of dried apricots, and 10,000 tons of shelled almonds are produced in Iran. The dried fruit is an important item of export for Iran.



Abadan Refinery — view from Cracking Plant.

RESOURCES

MINERALS

Large deposits of Minerals exist all over Iran. Much of it, with the exception of petroleum, remains to be exploited.

There are large iron and copper deposits in the Alburz range; coal in the north, north-west and north-east; mercury north-east of Isfahan, antimony in east-central Isfahan, manganese dioxide in south Teheran; nickel in Anarak; potassium bicarbonate near Teheran; borax and red oxide on the Persian Gulf; sulphur near Bandar Abbass and in Semnan near Khorassan, magnesite in Khorassan; zinc in Yazd; quarries of marble and alabaster in Kerman, Yazd and Shiraz; precious stones such as topaz, emerald, sapphire, carnelian and turquoise in Khorassan and Kerman and rock salt, alum, lead and gypsum are to be found everywhere.

FORESTS

The five belts of forests in Iran, comprising some 12 per cent of the total area of the country and covering an area of some 50 million acres, are a very large potential of wealth.

1. About two-thirds of the wooded section are along the northern slopes of the Alburz range. The Caspian forests of Mazandaran, Gilan and Gorgan, the richest orange groves and timber producing regions cover an area of a million acres. Many varieties of high quality timber such as box, cypress, oak, maple, elm, ash, beech, walnut, alder, ironwood, sycamore, poplar, pine, silk tree, permisson, honey locust, and linder are produced in these forests. Henna trees are also to be found while jute is indigenous to the Caspian littoral. The density of stand is estimated at nearly 5,000 cubic feet per hectare.

2. The province of Fars in the south is the second largest timber producing region covering an area of 7 million acres, mainly conar trees.

3. Kurdistan and Luristan forests extend from the mountains of Western Azarbaijan down to the reaches of Zagros mountains covering an area of about 28 million acres. Mainly oak trees, ash, maple, wild pistachios, almond and other fruit trees are also to be found.

4. The limestone forests of Khorassan covering an area of about 3 million acres with cedar and juniper trees.

5. The Persian Gulf area of 1,200,000 acres produces a number of sub-tropical trees, mainly accacia, arabica, tamarisk and dates. These forests supply timber, fuel, fodder, edible roots, bamboos, wood pulp, fruits, vegetables and numerous wild plants and shrubs which produce various kinds of gum. Dyes for the rug industry come from indigo, saffron and gallnuts.

The Government is taking stern measures for conservation against indiscriminate felling and for development of forests and extensive afforestation schemes are in hand.

INDUSTRY

Iran attained Tariff autonomy in 1928, introduced foreign exchange control in 1930 and established a foreign trade monopoly in 1931. In mid-thirties a system of import quotas and higher import duties were introduced and private enterprise encouraged to put up new factories. The Government itself took a hand in industrial de-

velopment. By 1941 many modern factories had been erected and were producing a wide range of consumer goods. All development activities in pre-war years were financed with domestic resources and no foreign capital participated.

During the Second World War, the presence of foreign troops and difficulties in importing new machinery and equipment created an acute economic and industrial crisis. This retarded the industrial development and tremendous efforts had to be made after the war to repair the damage.

In the last few years effective strides have been made in the expansion of industry and mining in Iran. Already a sum of 1,200 million Rials have been spent in the five years ending 1953 and 6,801 million Rials have been earmarked in the next five years to help expand industry and mining. Private enterprise, too, has expanded established industries and entered new fields.

The Tobacco factory, a state monopoly, administered by the Ministry of Finance, produces a wide range of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco by-products. The output is about 6 billion cigarettes and 5,000 tons of pipe and cigarette tobacco each year. In addition to state-owned factories, and those of the State Railways, the Fisheries, and the National Iranian Oil Company, there are altogether over 1500 publicly-owned factories in Iran, employing 80,000 workers.

The Army Munition factories, a part of the Ministry of War, supplies the army with small arms and ammunition.

PRIVATE INDUSTRY. During the reign of Reza Shah, private industry was encouraged and given state protection. The principal private industry is the textile industry. There are at present 26 cotton spinning and weaving factories, with over 135,000 spindles and some 1,000 looms. The greater part of this industry is concentrated in Isfahan, but there are important textile works in Tabriz, Mashad and Shiraz. The annual production at present is about 13 million metres of cloth and over 12,000 gross of cotton reels.

The woolen industry with over ten plants, about 30,000 spindles and some 500 looms is entirely private, with a production of over 2 million metres of cloths, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ million blankets and some 50,000 kilograms of yarn per annum.

There are a number of Tea Processing plants producing over 6,000 Tons annually and about 30 soap and oil extraction plants, 48 Match factories producing 8,000 tons of matches, a Cardboard making plant and 21 glass plants, ten rice husking installations,

flour milling, 60 breweries and wineries, fruit canning works, some 36,500 carpet looms for the manufacture of the famous Persian carpets, producing about one million square metres of carpets each year.

THE PLAN ORGANISATION

In February 1949, the Seven-Year Plan Development Law, aimed at the development of agriculture, industry and mining and the production of social and economic welfare of the country, was approved by Iranian Parliament. The total expenditure of this vast and ambitious scheme was estimated at \$656 million. 25% was allocated to agriculture and 23% to transportation. Social welfare projects were given 28.6% and industry and mining 14.3%.

Two years after the conception of the Seven-Year Plan, the country was faced with an oil crisis, which forced the Government to divert all funds earmarked for development plans to meet budgetary deficits. In the five years of 1949 to 1954 only about one-fourth of the funds earmarked for the period were spent for development schemes.

After the oil crisis was resolved in 1954, the development schemes were resuscitated and a new Seven-Year Plan set in motion.

The new scheme which has been operating satisfactorily and effectively for the last two years embraces the development of communications, social welfare, agriculture, industry and mining. This involves an expenditure of some \$200 million annually and will be met mainly from oil revenues. For the next three years 60% of the oil revenue will go to development schemes, this percentage being increased yearly.

The extensive projecting and work of the Plan Organisation has been principally concentrated round the following essential items:

A view of Abadan — Tank farm and refinery.



1. **Transport.** Improvement of communications, expansion of railroads, reconstruction of highways, ports and airports. Already the project to asphalt a network of 3,750 miles of highways, connecting the Caspian Provinces to the Persian Gulf is on the way. Development of ports of Khoramshahr and Bandar Shahpur and the airport of Mehrabad, Teheran, the airports in Mashad, Kermanshah, Tabriz, Isfahan, Shiraz, Abadan and Yazd are also in hand and their expansion will secure the main communication arteries of the country.

2. **Agriculture.** Vast agricultural plans for the improvement of cultivation, the introduction of agricultural machinery, drainage and irrigation, the preservation of forests and fisheries, dam construction and building of water supply systems are all in hand.

3. **Increase of Industrial Production.** Meeting the increasing demand for tea, cotton, sugar and cement is being actively pursued by the Plan Organisation. Production of sugar and cement has, from meager beginning, risen to over a hundred thousand tons a year, and is rapidly increasing. In the case of sugar, the immediate objective is to double the present output, whilst cement plans are well advanced for a production of 700,000 tons per annum.

The Organisation's vast network of activities spread into many other fields. Increasing textile production, development of chemical industries, assisting national industries, generation of hydroelectricity, developing minerals and especially the red iron oxide at Hormuz, expanding the postal, telegraph and telephone system, schemes for relieving unemployment, improvement of the carpet industry, assisting technical education, developing and improving health and hygiene conditions, and lastly the creation of a Statistical Department to collate accurate data on its wide range of operations, and on general information about the country, cover The Plan Organisation's over-all designs for the next five years.

THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

The main industry in Iran is that of petroleum in the southern oil-fields which produces refined and crude oil and petroleum products.

In May 1901, an oil concession for a period of sixty years was granted by Iran to an Englishman, William Knox D'Arcy. It covered the whole of Iran except the five northern provinces. After many trials and tribulations, the D'Arcy First Exploitation Company struck a rich flow of oil in Masjid-Suleiman on 26th May, 1908 at a depth of 1,180 ft. From that date until August 1951, when, subsequent to



Abadan Refinery — Alkylation Plant.

the nationalisation of the Petroleum industry throughout Iran, the National Iranian Oil Company took over the southern oilfields, the British (Anglo-Iranian Oil Company) worked and developed the Persian oilfields.

In 40 years of oil exploration in Iran, a total of 333 million metric tons of crude oil were extracted.

In November 1932 the D'Arcy Concession was cancelled by the Iranian Government and a new agreement was reached in May 1933, which increased rate of payment, reduced the area under concession by some 80% to 100,000 sq. miles, and extended the period of Concession to 31st December, 1993.

On March 20, 1951, the Iranian Parliament passed a Law nationalising the petroleum industry. This act, which resulted in a dispute with the British Oil Company, curtailed production and export of Persian oil, until late in 1954, when an agreement was reached between the Iranian Government and the National Iranian Oil Company on the one hand and a Consortium of American, British, Dutch and French Oil Companies on the other. These eight companies came to be known collectively as the Consortium. The companies and their original respective interests in the Consortium were: Gulf Oil Corporation, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company,

Incorporated (now Socony Mobil Oil Company, Inc.), Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), Standard Oil Company of California and the Texas Company 8 per cent each, Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (now the British Petroleum Company Limited) 40 per cent, N. V. de Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij 14 per cent and Compagnie Francaise des Petroles 6 per cent.

Subsequently, as from 29th April 1955, under an arrangement to which all the original Consortium members had previously agreed in principle, and with the approval of the Iranian Government, one-eighth of the percentage interests of each of the five American Consortium members was transferred to and divided among nine American Oil Companies.

These companies are: American Independent Oil Company, The Atlantic Refining Company, Hancock Oil Company, Pacific Western Oil Corporation, Richfield Oil Corporation, San Jacinto Petroleum Corp., Signal Oil and Gas Company, The Standard Oil Company (Ohio), and Tide Water Associated Oil Company.

The agreement is for twenty-five years with provisions for three extensions of five years at the option of the Consortium, each extension being conditional, inter alia, on a progressive reduction in the area of operations until, during the last period, it would be about half the present area of approximately 100,000 square miles. To carry out the agreement two operating companies have been formed by the members of the Consortium, both incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands. They are the Iraanse Aardolie Exploratie en Productie Maatschappij (Iranian Oil Exploration and Producing Company) N. V. and the Iraanse Aardolie Raffinage Maatschappij (Iranian Oil Refining Company) N. V. These companies have been registered in Iran and have their management and operating headquarters there.

*Iranian worker bathing
hand in pool formed by
oil gusher near QUM,
south of Teheran.*



They have received the necessary rights and powers from Iran and the National Iranian Oil Company to carry out exploration and production in a specified area in South Iran and to operate the refinery at Abadan. They will exercise these powers on behalf of Iran and of the National Iranian Oil Company to the extent provided in the Agreement. While the National Iranian Oil Company is the owner of the fixed assets of the oil industry in South Iran, the Operating Companies have the unrestricted use of them during the period of the Agreement.

In addition to these two companies in Iran, two companies were incorporated in England with their head offices in London. One of these, Iranian Oil Participants Limited, holds the share capital of the two Operating Companies, and the other, Iranian Oil Services Limited, provides them with services outside Iran such as purchasing, overseas recruitment and technical advice.

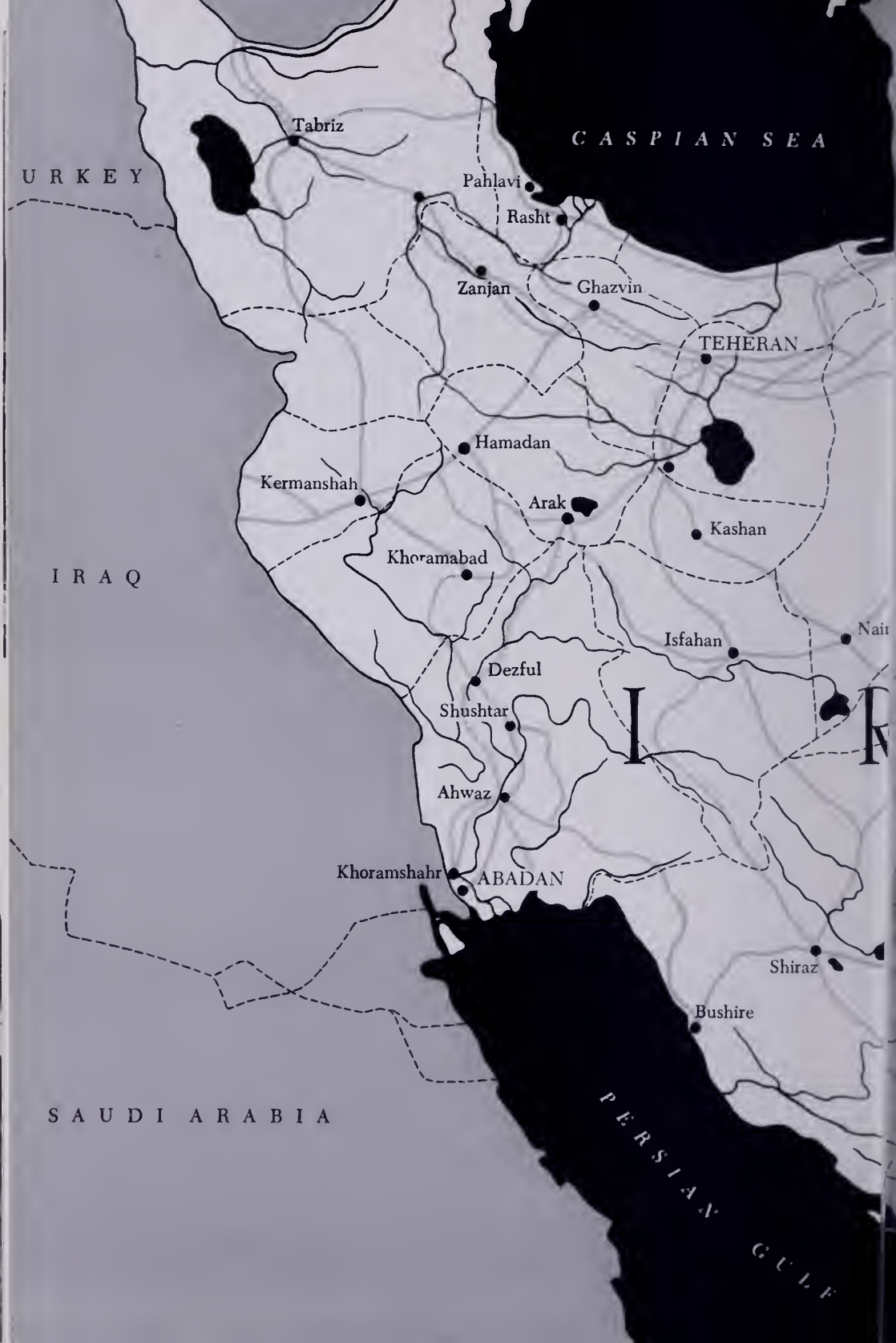
The Operating Companies themselves do not buy or sell oil and their function is solely to produce and refine it, for which they each receive a fee of 1s (14 cents) per cubic meter in addition to their operating costs. Both fees and costs are paid by the "Trading Companies", subsidiaries or branches of the Consortium members, appointed to deal individually and independently of each other with the buying and selling in Iran of the oil for export.

Each Trading Company buys its crude oil at wellhead from the National Iranian Oil Company for twelve and a half per cent of its posted price at the point of export. It may then have it delivered by the Exploration and Producing Company either to the crude oil loading port of Bandar Mashur or to Abadan refinery.

The profits arising within Iran from the Trading Company's operations are taxed under the laws of Iran, but against the tax payment are set off the amount of the stated payment already made to the National Iranian Oil Company for the crude oil. The effect of these payments taken together is to bring about an equal sharing of these profits between Iran and each Trading Company.

The National Iranian Oil Company may, instead of the stated payments, take crude oil in kind up to twelve and a half per cent of the total quantity produced for export as crude oil or products; while petroleum products required for consumption within Iran will be delivered to it by the appropriate Operating Company substantially at cost.

Under this agreement the National Iranian Oil Company will have the responsibility for the provision, maintenance and administration of certain of the ancillary services required by the operating



U R K E Y

C A S P I A N S E A

Tabriz

Pahlavi

Rasht

Zanjan

Ghazvin

TEHERAN

Hamadan

Kermanshah

Arak

Kashan

Khoramabad

I R A Q

Isfahan

Nait

Dezful

Shushtar

Ahwaz

Khoramshahr

ABADAN

Shiraz

Bushire

S A U D I A R A B I A

P E R S I A N G U L F

U. S. S. R.



AFGHANISTAN

W. PAKISTAN

GULF

companies such as housing, roads, medical services, transport and other public services. There is thus the closest collaboration between the National Iranian Oil Company and the Operating Companies in the interests of the Iranian oil industry as a whole.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Iran's record in the field of culture and education is a long and distinguished one. In the long roll-call of history and civilization, Iranians have contributed a great deal of culture and spiritual values. The spiritual forces radiating from the living body of ancient people of Iran have had a remarkable influence on Western civilization. The more one penetrates into Western philosophy, science and literature, the more one is impressed by the overwhelming reflexes and influences of Persian values and thinking.

From early Achaemenid days, in accordance with the tenets of Zoroaster, Persian children from the age of 5 were placed under the care and supervision of tutors who provided them with primary schooling. The chosen ones were later given special tuition in subjects like Astrology, Philosophy, and Theology until they reached the age of 20. The University tradition has always been strong in Iran. As early as the sixth century, KHOSRO NUSHIRWAN, The Just (the illustrious King of the Sassanian Empire), founded a university for philosophy and medicine at Jundi-Shahpur in the Persian province of Khuzistan. This was one of the greatest centres of culture and learning in that period and flourished into Abasid's time in the twelfth century. It was at this university that Greek philosophers, expelled from their native land by the intolerance of Emperor Justinian, found a haven of refuge.

Since the advent of Islam and until the beginning of this century, the main part of the educational system of Iran centered around religious studies. Theological studies, maintained by religious endowments, were, generally speaking, attached to mosques and were called "Madrassah". There were also primary local schools called "Maktab". In these schools, reading and writing, Persian literature and the Koran were taught.

The development of the modern educational system may be said to date from the establishment of the College of "Darol-Fonun" (House of Sciences) established in Teheran in 1850. A number of British, Austrian, French, Polish and Italian instructors were brought in to teach technical and scientific subjects such as the science of military warfare, engineering, medicine, surgery, chemistry, etc. The College started with one hundred chosen pupils, all sons of nobility.



Girls' Art School at Teheran.

The Shah inspecting an Elementary school. A Focus of democratic leadership.



*Modern Iran
Teheran University
(Medical faculty
Canteen).*

Later the curriculum was extended and three foreign languages—English, French and Russian—together with painting and music were added. For the first twelve years, the number of students at “Darol Fonun” averaged 270. In 1857, forty-seven young men were sent to France for higher studies.

In 1858 a Ministry of Sciences and Fine Arts (Education) was formed. In 1862 a special bureau of translation attached to the Court of the Shah was established for the purpose of translating important European books into the Persian Language. In 1871 the first Persian Almanac was published. In 1873, an official library, called the “Royal Library” and attached to the Court, was formed.

The first school for girls was established in 1896 in the village of Chalyas in Kerman.

In 1897 a society “for the establishment of national schools” was founded, and thereby many free schools were opened throughout

Iran. In the same year, the National Library was founded, and in the two following years, a College of Political Science and an Agricultural College were opened under Government auspices.

In the Constitution of 1906, the control and advancement of Iran's educational system as a national responsibility was underlined, and in later years (1910 and 1911) further laws were promulgated and a basis for general education set up. The greatest impetus, however, came from Reza Shah, who took tremendous strides in founding of state schools, teachers' training colleges, technical colleges, a modern university in Teheran and the dispatch of hundreds of scholarship students to Europe for higher studies.

The most recent legislation is that of July 1943 under which the general establishment of universal free primary education was ordained. Under this legislation the Government defrays the whole cost of state schools and contributes to the support of other schools in the country, with the exception of the religious ones which depend on their own endowments. The rapid extension of education in the years preceding and following that legislation is shown by a comparison of the statistics concerned.

	No. of schools of all classes	No. of pupils
1921	612	55,000
1925	3,177	137,496
1930	4,181	200,926
1937	4,939	273,680
1943	5,978	401,508
1947	8,315	660,809
1949	9,227	723,918
1954	12,750	967,000
1955	13,960	1,052,000

The latest figures show that the number of University students at the University of Teheran has reached 8,500.

"NEITHER SNOW NOR RAIN NOR HEAT NOR GLOOM OF
NIGHT STAYS THESE COURIERS FROM THE SWIFT
COMPLETION OF THEIR APPOINTED ROUNDS."

Inscription on the Eighth Avenue facade of New York General Post Office Building, paying homage to the originators of the Postal System in Ancient Persia. The quotation is from Herodotus, the Greek historian, who was greatly impressed by the system of mounted Postal carriers established in Persia during the reign of the Archæmenid Kings.



In the middle of the 19th century, University education in Iran was remodelled on the French system. A number of University Colleges were established in Teheran, and functioned independently until 1934, when they were merged to form the University of Teheran. There are also university colleges at Tabriz, Isfahan, Shiraz and Mashad. Recently, three Agricultural Colleges have been established in Shiraz, Ahwaz and Tabriz; a College of Literature in Mashad and a Medical Faculty in Ahwaz.

Kindergartens, which are now a feature of town life in Iran, and scores of Elementary Schools are privately run. The elementary schools for both sexes (free and compulsory), and the high schools (not compulsory and almost free), vocational schools and the technical institutes providing post-elementary training in agriculture, engineering and most practical trades, Teachers' training colleges, evening classes, School of Fine Arts, the College of Music, are all run and administered by the State.

To bring literacy and education to the nomadic tribes the Iranian Government has taken strenuous steps. Special day and evening classes for adults and elder members of the tribes, and elementary schools for the children, have been established in most of the far flung tribal centers. In 1955, seven Teacher's Colleges, specifically designed to meet the educational requirements of tribes, were estab-

lished in tribal districts and 300 tribal members are being prepared to educate their new generation. Teachers move with the tribes from grazing ground to grazing ground teaching in tents.

Education is now almost free at all levels, and in addition to the increasing number of working-class children who are receiving elementary education, almost the entire middle class educate their children. Thousands of parents who can afford the expense of sending their sons and daughters to universities in America and Europe do so. In 1955 Iranian students pursuing College and University courses in American and European centers numbered 4,280 and the number of such students in U.S. exceeded 1500. Transition from a medieval education based purely on religion, philosophy and literature to one of predominantly scientific and technical character has gained momentum.

The most conspicuous feature of education from the point of view of immediate consequence is the campaign against illiteracy. The campaign is one aspect of the plan of public education, the purpose of which is not only to reduce the number of illiterates, but also to attract to the primary schools the greatest number of children, and to augment the reserve of trained young men.

TRANSPORT

In ancient times, it was Darius I who realised the importance of roads and fast communications; he realised the need for accessibility to all parts of his vast Empire. Under the Achaemenids, some 25 centuries ago, Iran had a good system of highways and trunk roads which were kept up for hundreds of years, and the Safavids (1500-1736) extended and developed them. But gradually these roads fell

HIM the Shah and General Iskandar Mirza, President of Pakistan. In the background HRH Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi and Dr. Manuchehr Eghbal, Minister of Court. 1956.



into disrepair, and only after Reza Shah's accession to the throne, serious efforts were made to construct new roads, repair the old ones, keep up maintenance and open up the distant parts of the country.

The character of Iran's terrain explains why prior to Reza Shah's reign, communications differed little from a century ago. With a relatively small population, scattered over a vast area, intersected by forbidding mountain ranges, to say nothing of large desert regions, there was not much inducement to embark on a comprehensive road and highway program.

When Reza Shah came to power there were two main highways fit for motor traffic. Teheran to Shiraz, and Teheran to Qasr-Shirin on the Iraq frontier; the total length of the two being about 1,200 miles. The length of railways in Iran at that time was a 43 mile narrow gauge line from Dare-Khazineh to Masjid Suleiman, a short railway line of five miles length from Teheran to the shrine of Shah Abdul-Azim, and a line from Tabriz to Julfa and a branch line from Sofian to Lake Rezaieh, 30 miles away. Also during the First World War, the British laid a railway from Mirjaveh to Zahedan, a distance of 104 miles on the Pakistan frontier.

The late Shah had a full comprehension of the country's transport needs and the vast road and railway construction that was carried out during his reign is a reflection of the efforts made to provide the basic requirements for development of the country.

In 1928, Reza Shah put into operation an ambitious scheme of constructing a railway right through the heart of Iran, connecting Bandar Shah on the Caspian Sea to Bandar Shahpur on the Persian Gulf, a distance just on 900 miles. Those familiar with the physical conditions of the terrain and the precipitous mountain ranges will realise the immensity and the difficulties facing the construction of a railway right through the uplands of Iran. It has 224 tunnels with an aggregate length of 54 miles, some of which are more than one kilometer in length. The ruling gradient for most of the northern section—Bandar Shahpur to Teheran—is 1 in 67. The passage through the Khuzistan and Luristan mountains involved the most difficult work. Deep gorges, some as much as 300 ft. in depth, through which ran turbulent rivers, sometimes with a depth of 30 ft. necessitated the construction of a number of viaducts. Each one has a length of 427 ft. and height of 82 ft.

The northern section from Teheran to the Caspian Sea, leaves the capital in a north-easterly direction, at first loses height, then climbs through a narrow valley and finally reaches the summit of the

Alburz passage at an altitude of 2,112 meters. The gradients are steeper and reach a maximum of 1 in 36 on the northern slopes of the Alburz mountains, which climb up to 7,000 ft. Special curves of 656 ft. radius, many of them in tunnels up to a mile in length, had to be constructed. At the Gaduk Pass, leading to the inner Persian plateau, a tunnel of 2 miles long pierces the mountain. The abrupt descent from the summit to the shores of the Caspian necessitated the construction of three completed loops of the line in order to gain distance and not exceed a maximum grade of 2.8 per cent. One of the loops is unique in that the line in one tunnel is directly above itself in another tunnel.

The Trans-Iranian Railway passes through Teheran, from there branch lines radiate, going eastward to Mashad (via Semnan and Sharud), south-eastward to Yazd (via Qum and Kashan), and north-eastward to Tabriz (via Qazvin, Zanjan and Miyaneh). The length of the lines are as follows:

Bandar to Shahpur to Teheran	580 miles
Teheran to Bandar Shah	290 miles
Total	870 miles

Extensions:—

Garmsar to Shahrud	197 miles
Shahrud to Mashad	310 miles
Teheran to Miyaneh	270 miles
Miyaneh to Tabriz	190 miles
Qum to Kashan	60 miles
Ahwaz to Khoramshahr	76 miles

The main part of the Trans-Iranian railway was completed in 1938, and is regarded as one of the world's outstanding examples of railway engineering. The total cost of the railway was about one hundred million dollars. This was done from domestic resources, without foreign loans. An estimate of what this represented for Iran may be gathered from the fact that when the work of construction began Iran's total annual budget was only \$8½ million.

The extension of the railroad westward to Tabriz, and onwards to the Turkish border and eastward to Mashad has been recently completed. Other main line extensions to Kerman and Kashan are to follow. A total of 12,000 tons of freight are transported daily on the Trans-Iranian Railway.

ROADS

The total mileage of classified roads in Iran is about 20,000 miles. Most roads are surfaced with gravel, and a few asphalted, and about half the roads macadamized of the first or second grade. The principal highways run in a north to south, and south-east to north-west direction. Teheran, the capital, is the pivot from which necessarily all roads branch out. Principal main roads run north/south or east/west direction. In addition to the 3,750 miles network of asphalted roads under construction by The Plan Organisation, a further 2,500 miles of asphalted road is being constructed by The Ministry of Roads and Communications.

In addition to these main highways, other subsidiary roads intersect the trunk roads and link up various towns, such as the road south of the Caspian Sea, running parallel with the Sea from Gorgan and passing through Pahlavi, and joining the main roads of Caucasias in Astara. This road traversing eastwards from Gorgan, Bojnurd, Quchan would pass up to Mashad; other subsidiary roads in the west join Kermanshah to Sanandaj, and another from Nahavand, Malayer, and Kermanshah to Pushtkuh and another from Isfahan to Arak.

Freight trucks carry substantial traffic on these routes, and passenger vehicles conduct daily or weekly motor services to all the main cities. There are some 20,000 trucks, 6,000 buses, 15,000 passenger cars, and 4,000 motor cycles in Iran.

PORTS

Khoramshahr and Bandar Shahpur at the head of the Persian Gulf are the two most important ports of Iran. Oil production and shipment is concentrated in the two ports of Abadan and Bandar Mashur on the Gulf. Khoramshahr lies on the north bank of the Shatt-al-Arab at its confluence with the Karun river. Bandar Shahpur is the southern Terminus of the Trans-Iranian railway.

Bushire on the Gulf is a very ancient port, and was once the most important port of Iran, but its trade since the First World War has fallen off. Other ports on the Persian Gulf are Bandar Abbass, and Lingeh.

Bandar Pahlavi is the principal port on the Caspian Sea. The harbour was modernised in the thirties. Other Caspian Sea ports are Bandar Shah (Northern Terminus of the Railway) and Noeshahr.

A program of repair of quays, the improvement of marine lighting,

and the construction of breakwater light-houses, water-pipe lines, ship repair yards is in the forefront of the new schemes adopted by The Plan Organisation for rehabilitation of the ports of Iran.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

There is only one lake and one river in Iran which are navigable. Lake Rezaieh gives a regular twice-weekly service between its principal ports for passengers and goods. The Karun river on the Shatt-al-Arab provides transport for the Oil Company between Khoramshahr and Ahwaz and passenger and goods service. The Karun, which in its lower stretch between Khoramshahr and Ahwaz (112.5 miles) and in the upper Karun stretch from Ahwaz almost to Shushtar (about 62 miles) is navigable by flat bottomed river vessels.

AIRLINES

Internal Air services of the Iranian Airways and Persian Air Services operate between Teheran, Mashad, Tabriz, Isfahan, Abadan, Shiraz and Kermanshah. There are also international flights to Kuwait, Karachi, Baghdad and Beirut.

Foreign Airlines have regular passenger and freight services to Teheran. The main ones are:

Pan-American, B.O.A.C. (to Abadan), Air France, Swedish Airlines, Italian Airlines, K.L.M., and Iraqi Airways.

FOREIGN TRADE

"The Foreign Trade State Monopoly" Act of July 1932 as amended by the Act of June 1941 and May 1942 forms the basic law ruling the foreign trade in Iran.

In the early thirties Iran needed much capital goods from abroad to operate her extensive economic and industrial development programs. To repair the continuous trade deficit arising from the import of vast quantities of capital goods, the Iranian Government introduced foreign exchange control and placed the foreign trade under State monopoly.

Thus during the thirties, imports into Iran fell, while exports began to rise. The outbreak of war brought about a sharp decline in exports, and in 1942 exports fell to a recorded low level of 46,000 tons. Since the war the foreign export trade has recovered, and in 1953 stood at over 50 per cent above its pre-war level.

In pre-war years, the Soviet Union and Germany shared between

them more than half the value of Iran's import and export trade, while U.S.A., India and the United Kingdom had roughly equal shares of the remainder. Since the end of the war, trade with Western Germany, which had disappeared during the war, has increased progressively and Germany's imports into Iran reached 17.9 per cent in 1952/53. Trade with U.S.A. increased sharply too, reaching a record of 25.32 per cent of the total in 1948/54. U.S. imports into Iran constituted 18.7 per cent, 2.5 per cent more than its nearest rival, Western Germany, whose imports totalled 16.1 per cent.

The Iranian Government has taken effective and far-reaching measures to attract foreign capital investment in Iran. In November 1955, a law, "For the Encouragement and Protection of Foreign Capital Investment" was passed by Parliament. This Law sets forth the terms under which foreign individuals, corporations or groups may transfer capital in the form of cash, industrial plants, machinery and services to Iran.

Article 3 of the Law guarantees "equitable compensation" should capital provided by foreign investors be taken over under nationalization measures or any other "specific legislation." Under the same Article, capital transferred to Iran will "enjoy all rights, privileges and facilities existing for Iranian nationals."

Articles 4 and 5 entitle the investor to withdraw from Iran his net profits in the same currency in which he invested; he can also transfer his initial investment and its interest after six months.



Army maneuvers — Motorized unit giving the salute.



Army maneuvers — Armoured Corps giving the salute.

A Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations and Consular Rights has also been concluded between Iran and the United States of America on 15th August, 1955.*

The Treaty provides a permanent basis upon which Iranian and United States nationals and corporations can make investment and conduct business in each other's countries. It enhances mutually beneficial trade investments, closer economic relations between the two countries, regulates Consular regulations and rights, Entry and Basic Personal Rights, Protection and Security of Property and Interests, and clears the way for close economic and financial rapprochement between Iran and the United States.

IRAN AND THE UNITED STATES

For a century Iran and the United States of America have enjoyed diplomatic relations; but they were never drawn so closely together as during World War II, when Iran, as "The Bridge of Victory" and U.S.A., as the chief purveyor, collaborated in getting five million tons of vital war supplies to the Soviet Union.

* The Treaty is pending ratification by the Iranian Parliament and the U.S. Senate.

But the foundation of Irano-American relations and friendship were laid as early as the beginning of the 19th century, when a group of dedicated American Missionaries established medical and educational institutions at Rezaieh in the province of Azarbaijan, and later on in other main centers, such as Teheran, Tabriz, Hamadan, Mashad, Kermanshah, Rasht and Shahpur.

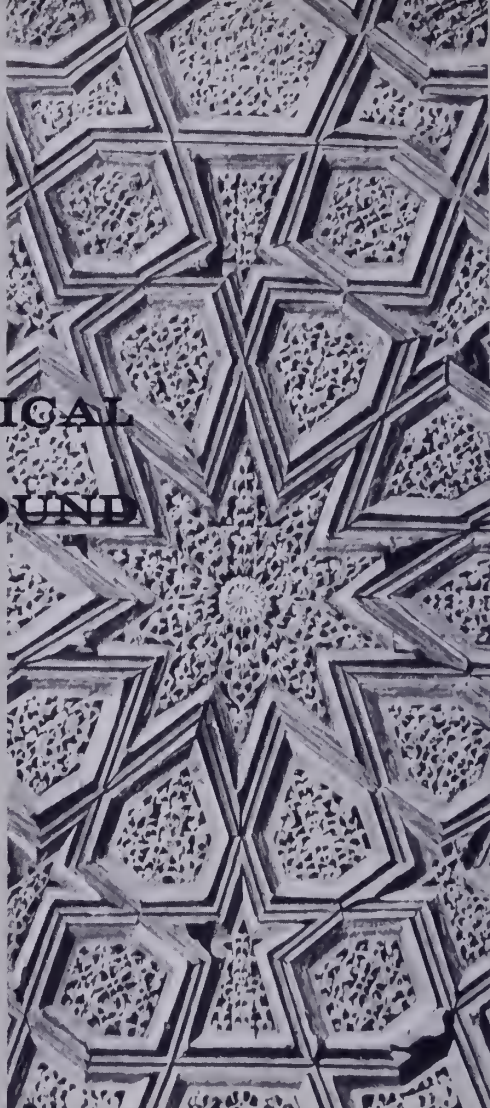
These Presbyterian missionaries built churches, and schools, hospitals and dispensaries and devoted their life and energy to public welfare, charitable work and to the advancement of the common good. They developed a keen appreciation of Persian culture and tradition and cultivated deep and enduring personal friendships.

The high quality of loyal and selfless service rendered by American Missionaries in Iran paved the way for a better understanding of the American way of life and democratic ideas. Many of the younger generations in Iran, who graduated from American Missionary Schools, were imbued with a new sense of purpose and social responsibility and many parents were impressed with the benefactions of American education and social order. Consequently, today there are no less than 1,750 Iranian students at various American Universities pursuing specialised courses. There are also a score of Iranians holding responsible teaching or research posts in American Universities and scientific Centers.

The various American missions, technical, financial and military which have served Iran loyally and conscientiously at different times have made effective and lasting contributions to the social and administrative reforms of the country. The liberal economic aid and technical assistance given since 1951 by U.S.A. to Iran, through Point IV Programs, has provided the necessary stimulant and injected the adrenalin of reality and confidence into the economy and social reform of that ancient country, and initiated much-needed projects in the fields of education, agriculture, health, industry, community development, natural resources, transportation and communication, housing and public administration. Altogether a total of \$270 million of non-military Mutual Security Aid has been given to Iran by U.S.A. The extent to which Iran has been able to contribute to the cost of technical assistance projects, amount in the aggregate to no less than seventy-five percent of United States contributions. Such timely and generous help by the American people and Government towards the rehabilitation of Iran will not easily be forgotten.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

*Carved wooden panel
door — shrine of
Imam Zadeh Ibrahim
near Amol.*



THE EARLY IRANIANS

I ran must forever be connected with the history of mankind and civilization and with great traditions upon which civilization itself was founded. The word PERSIA will always be synonymous with Ancient Civilization, Ancient History, Ancient Soldiery and Ancient Art.

How many people know that it was the Persians who contributed so much to the foundations of art, of astronomy and of science and medicine? How many people know that the forerunners of millions of timepieces produced in the world was invented by the early Iranians? Indeed it was the early Iranians who invented the watch. A chronometer of today is a direct reproduction of the twelve double hours of the Ancient Iranians, with its division of sixty minutes and sixty seconds.

It was Darius, the great Achacmenian king, who built the first arterial roads, the first to levy taxes, to organise governmental administration and postal services. He was the first to realise the value of keeping in constant touch with his satrapis or governors. The first coins used in Persia were introduced by Darius. It is interesting to note that the Pound and Shilling used by the British are the equivalent of the Daric and Siglo circulated by Darius.

*The Ruins of Persepolis, great Audience and Throne Hall.
Residence Palace of the Achaemenid kings (550-330 B.C.)*



Persians were the first to display that spirit of tolerance of race, creed and religion which is so inherent in Persian character. They conducted their wars with great humanity and chivalry. The vanquished kings were honorably treated and the inhabitants of conquered kingdoms dealt with fairness and indulgence. They were not deprived of their religions, nor were their living conditions interfered with.

In 538 B.C. when Cyrus, founder of the Persian Empire, conquered Babylon, he restored to their legitimate owners and worshippers the statues and images of all the deities the Babylonian kings had taken from the subdued peoples and brought to their capital. Likewise, he allowed the Jews, who had been exiled to Babylonia by King Nebudchadnezzar, after the conquest of Jerusalem in 597 B.C., to return to Palestine with their sacred vessels and rebuild their Temple which had been destroyed.

*Symbolic of necessary change of seasons,
the King slaying the Lion. Duty of every
king to prove his mettle and his Divine
authority by killing a lion.*



Artaxerxes I made the foundation of Judaism possible by the protection accorded to Ezra and Nehemiah. In an edict, Darius commanded Gadatas, the governor of a province in Magnesia on Malander, to observe scrupulously the privileges of Apollo sanctuary.

THE ACHAEMENIAN DYNASTY

The anthropological history of Iran can be traced as far back as the middle of the third millenium B.C.

Toward the middle of the second millenium, the early Iranian tribes from the Caucasian steppes, made a great forward movement to the upland plateau below the Caspian Sea. They called the new land "IRAN"—homeland of the Aryans or the nobles—. "Persia" is derived from the classical "Persis," otherwise the province of PARS (now known as Fars), the home of the original rulers of the Persian Empire, the Achaemenid dynasty.

The first historically established ruler of the Achaemenians is

Persepolis — Lion slaying the bull. Symbolic reference to the changing of seasons. First half of the 5th Century B.C.



Persepolis — A Median guard.

*Persepolis — Columns of tri-
pylon on porch of the Audi-
ence Hall of Xerxes, capable
of holding 10,000 people.*





Persepolis – A “tribute bearer” bringing in New Year’s offering, probably pearls, to the great Achaemenian King.



Persepolis—A Guardian Monster, austere, inscrutable and beneficent.

Teispes (circa 675-640 B.C.), whose son is Cyrus I (circa 640-600 B.C.). The founder of the Persian Empire, Cyrus II, ascended the throne in 550 B.C. He defeated the Medians, and Croesus, the Lydian King, and Iran became a Mediterranean power.

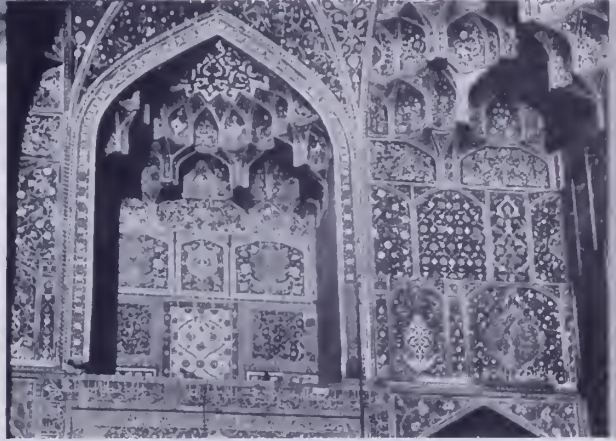
Darius I, who pushed the frontiers of Iran as far as the Danube, subdued Thrace and Macedonia, and in the east annexed parts of India. Unlike the Roman Empire, which consisted to a large extent of coastal regions, the Persian Empire was a compact mass of land.

The Achaemenian Empire coincided in a momentous era with that of the Zoroastrians and from this illustrious creed the secular power received the divine sanction and derived the superior morale of its policy. Zoroaster believed that to conquer the spirit of evil, men needed a leader, or a representative of Ahura-Mazda, on earth.

The Iranians of the Achaemenian period were a vigorous race of husbandmen, living a healthy life, accustomed to hardship, brave and upright. They led a chivalrous, simple life.



Isfahan — Dome of Mosque of Sheikh Lutfullah. In colors of white, black, dark blue on Cafe au lait. Built by Shah Abbas the Great (1588-1629) in honor of his father-in-law.



Shrine of Imam Reza, Mosaic faience in Sanctuary of Allah Verdi Khan.

The historic remains of the Palace of Persepolis, and the rock-cut tombs at Naqsh Rostam, the gold and ornamental bowls, the arm-lets, the bracelets, the necklaces and earrings, the cylinder seals and seal stones depicting scenes of religious worship or wild animal hunts, and all the rich treasures scattered all over the world museums, testify to the splendour and magnificence of the composite and eclectic character of the Achaemenian art and civilization.

ALEXANDER'S INVASION AND THE HELLENISTIC INFLUENCE

The Achaemenian Empire finally came to an end under Darius III. With the conquest of Alexander of Macedon (334-330 B.C.) Greek art, culture and science penetrated into Iran and in turn the Hellenistic civilization came under the powerful influence of Iranian religion, speculative thinking, philosophy and literature. This was the beginning of Iran's orientation with the west. Alexander was so impressed by the high level of Persian civilization that he embarked upon a policy of assimilation. He tried to merge the two peoples of Iran and Greece and to blend their cultures on the basis of full equality.

Alexander's empire broke asunder with his death. The great part of his Asiatic empire, with Iran as center, fell to Seleucos Nicator, but the hold of his successors was not secure and thus it was that the Parthians, who were of Turanian and Indo-Iranian origin, led a successful revolt against the Seleucids in an area east of the Caspian. This was led by Arsaces I (248-246 B.C.) and Arsaces II established the new kingdom. Parthians ruled over Iran for nearly five centuries from 247 B.C. until A.D. 222. The reign of Mithridates (123 B.C.—87 B.C.) who annexed parts of India, signifies the height of Parthian power.

It was during the Parthian reign that the constant wars between Iran and Rome took place and continued intermittently for nearly three centuries. The defeats inflicted by the Parthians upon Crassus in 53 B.C. and upon Mark Anthony in 36 B.C. at Phraata, south of Lake Rezaieh, are legendary history; but Trajan's later expedition into Parthia was successful. Parthian supremacy over the Roman army was mainly due to the development of heavy cavalry to support their mounted bowmen, thus anticipating by many centuries the medieval European knight.

At that time Rome was bent on expansion eastwards and coveted Armenia, but Parthians resisted this eastward movement. In general the line of demarcation between the two empires remained the Euphrates. The Parthian era was the period of assimilation and transition from predominant Hellenistic influence.

At this period trade between China and Rome by way of Iran was opened, and the tunnel vault, closed at one end and open at the other, was developed. This became the typical form of architecture in years to come.

THE SASSANIANS

The next highlight in the annals of Persian history was the advent of the Sassanians. Their lineage was traced back to the Achaemenians, and they adopted a continuation of the Achaemenid traditions which were still, after five centuries, alive amongst the Persians. The name of the dynasty seems to have come from an old Persian title of "SASAN" meaning "Commander".

The Sassanian epoch can be truly called the Rebirth of a Nation, as it restored the ancient glory of the Achaemenid period and through its efforts Persian art and culture reached its zenith and many innovations were made for which mankind is indebted to Iran.

This period is distinguished by the renaissance of Zoroastrianism,

and by its codification. Zoroastrianism was elevated to the rank of state religion by the Sassanians.

In the intellectual field, the Sassanians dispensed with the Hellenistic influence, and the use of Greek language in Iran. All coins bore a Pahlavi legend, symbolising the ancient spirit and greatness of Persia. The cupola built over a square room and the development of the arch on a huge scale are among the inventions of the Iranians of this era. Architecture, the carving of huge reliefs on rock faces, silver dishes and bowls, ewers of bronze, and textile and other forms of art attained a supreme place during this period.

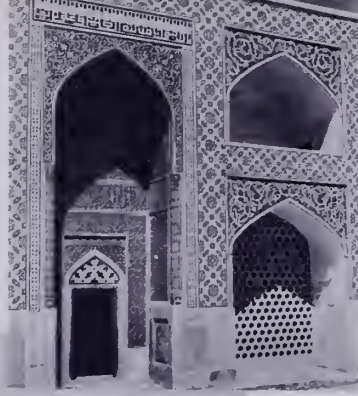
The remains of the palaces, and fire temples, of fortresses, dams and bridges reveal the superb architectural designs of the Sassanian period. These can be seen in the remains of the palaces of Firuzabad, south of Shiraz, of Sarvistan in Fars, and at Ctesiphon on the lower Tigris. All these show a definite reaction against Hellenistic tendencies and hardly bear any trace of foreign influence.

The defensive and offensive wars of the Parthians against the Byzantium empire of Rome were continued by the Sassanians. In these wars the Persians were generally successful. Ardashir I defeated the emperor Alexander Severus in 231; Shahpur I (A.D. 241-271) captured the Roman Emperor Valerian in battle and held him prisoner until his death. As in the Parthian days, Armenia was the bone of contention, and it changed hands many times.

Khosro Nushirwan (A.D. 531-579) the greatest ruler of the Sassanians called "THE JUST" was one of the foremost Persians of all time and an outstanding administrator. He codified Persian laws, built highways and caravansarais and developed the land by constructing dams and the unique Persian system of irrigation called Qanats. By this method underground water supplies are trapped far enough on the side of a valley to bring the water by gravity through tunnels to the required spot. This system is still prevalent throughout Iran.

When Justinian closed the famous schools of Athens, its neo-Platonist philosophers journeyed to the court of Khosro Nushirwan, where they were graciously received and remained for twenty years.

Khosro Nushirwan conducted an astonishing expedition to Arabia. The Arabs of Yemen, on the west coast of the Peninsula, solicited his help to ward off the Abbyssinians. Nushirwan set off with a large fleet, sailed along the Arabian coast and defeated the invaders. He extended the borders of Iran on the east to river Oxus, and on the north to the Black Sea. Turning westward he sacked Antioch in



Isfahan, the Masjed-i-Jami (the Friday Mosque). The Recess built in honor of the reigning Timurid Prince Mohammad Bahadur, in brilliant faience mosaic cobalt and turquoise, milk white and mirror black, daffodil yellow with touches of emerald green. Dated 1447.



Ruins of Masjed-Suleiman where remains of the fire-temples of the Achaemenid period are still to be seen.

540, but eventually concluded a 50-year peace with Byzantium in 562.

The Sassanians ruled for 400 years. It was a period of splendour and glory for Iran when the economy of the country flourished and art and culture were supreme.

THE ADVENT OF ISLAM

With the death of Khosro Nushirwan the long and distinguished Sassanian era began to decline and in 633 masses of Arab cavalry swept over the Persian border and finally won a crucial victory over the Persians at Nahavand in the year 642. The fall of the Sassanian empire and the conquest of Iran by the Arabs sealed the fate of Zoroastrianism, and it gradually vanished from Iran with the exception of a few remnants in Yazd and Kerman.

After the defeat of the Sassanians, Iran passed under a succession of allied rulers, and for a century and a half it was ruled by the Caliphs from Medina and afterwards from Baghdad.

The Arabs found the spirit and intellect of the Persians unconquerable, and Persian civilization and culture superior to their own. Inevitably they incorporated Persian administrators and administrative methods into their own. In turn the Persians contributed a great deal to Islamic civilization and culture, and the enlightened spirit of

Iran asserted itself in a truly magnificent manner. Edward G. Browne, one of the greatest authorities of Persian and Arabic literature, goes so far as to say that, "Take from what is generally called Arabian science—from exegesis, tradition, theology, philosophy, biography, even Arabic Grammar—the work contributed by Persians, and the best part is gone."^o

After the overthrow of the Omayyid Caliphate in 750 A.D., various small dynasties rose, amongst which were the Samanids (10th & 11th centuries); the Buwayhids and the Qaznavids (10th & 12th centuries) played an important part in the revival of Iranian language and literature. Poets like Rudaki, Asjodi, Onsoni, Farrokhi, and Ferdausi, the creator of *Shahnameh* the great Persian epic, prospered under the patronage of Qaznavid kings.

The Saljuk dynasty (11th & 12th centuries) united the lands ruled by the smaller dynasties and built a new central power stretching from Turkestan to the Mediterranean sea.

The pre-Mongol era in Iran was highwater mark in science and arts. The renowned philosopher, physician Avicenna (b. 980), the great theologian and philosopher Al-Ghazali (b. 1058), whose glory it was to reconcile Persian sufism (mysticism) with the tenets of Islam, and the famous poet, astronomer, Omar Khayyam (b. 1123) are among the outstanding personalities of this period.

THE MONGOL INVASION AND AFTER

The fine flowering of Persian civilization which has meant for the world such a rich heritage of literature and art, was destined to be brought to a rude conclusion in the 13th century by the Mongol invasion, perhaps the greatest calamity which Persia ever sustained. Upon the heels of the carnage and utter destruction by Genghis Khan came the equally devastating attack of Halagu Khan who captured Baghdad in 1257. Their descendents who ruled Iran for more than a century, came under the influence of Persian culture to such an extent that they eventually became protectors of science, art and literature. The Mongol Empire took the Persian language to India where it became the official language of the Court and the enlightened class. Saadi, Hafiz and Jalaled-din Rumi all belong to this period.

By the middle of the 14th century Iran was divided into many little kingdoms all of which were conquered by Timur. This ruler, known as Tamerlane, was another potential world conqueror and

^o A Literary History of Persia—4 vols. (Cambridge 1928).



Khaju Bridge, Isfahan. Built in the 17th century. A city with flashing aquamarine mosques, vibrantly colorful and studded with Medieval splendour and the world's finest architecture.

when he died at the age of 70 he was planning an invasion of China. Once again Persian culture asserted itself and the successors of Timur became imbued with it.

THE SAFAVID DYNASTY

The next landmark in the history of Iran, and the beginning of its national rebirth as a modern state, was the establishment in 1502 of the Safavid dynasty. The founder of this dynasty traced his descent from the House of Imam Ali. This was the dawn of a new and glorious era for Iran, and was notable for three kings. It was an indigenous Persian dynasty; its rulers welded the country into a united theocratic state, and developed culture and commerce; and it produced one of the most renowned kings in Persian history, SHAH ABBASS THE GREAT, who reigned from 1587 to 1629 and who brought prosperity such as Persia had not known for centuries. During the Safavid period there occurred the last efflorescence of Persian art. It was Shah Abbass who reduced kingship to its secular character and turned himself from a feudal lord to an absolute monarch.

Isfahan, the new capital became one of the largest and most beautiful cities of the East. The Palace of the Ali Qapu, the mosque of Sheikh Lutfullah, the Masjid Shah, the great bridge over the Zayandeh Rud, the mosque of Safiudin in Ardabil are the finest specimens of Safavid architecture. The carpets, Persian silks, velvets, brocades, the miniatures, the ceramics, the metal works and the glorious tiles and architectural designs of the Safavid period remain unsurpassed.

NADIR SHAH

Safavid reign lasted until nearly the middle of the 18th century, and after the defeat of Shah Sultan Hussein (1722) by the Afghans,

decline set in the fortunes of the country. At this juncture Iran was menaced by many external foes, yet again the country produced an extraordinary ruler in the person of NADIR QULI AFSHAR, who rose out of simple origins. Nadir seized the throne in 1736, restored the territorial integrity and independence of Iran, defeated the Afghans, the Turks and the Russians and established a strong central Government. He even achieved the remarkable feat of marching to Delhi, and returned with fabulous treasures that included the Peacock Thorne of the Moghul Emperors. Nadir who was a great leader and military genius was assassinated by his own men in 1747.

THE ZANDS & THE QAJARS

Then followed the benevolent reign of Karim Zand (1750 to 1779) during which period Iran enjoyed peace and tranquility. In 1791 the last Zand pretender was defeated by Agha Mohammad Khan, the founder of the Qajar dynasty who ruled from 1794 to 1925.

We now come to the threshold of the modern history of Iran, a period which from the outset marked the beginning of that close association with European politics which was henceforth to be a dominant feature of the affairs of Iran. The underlying clue to events is to be found in the importance of Iran's position in relation to the route to India, and the Russian designs on Iran and the warm water ports of the Persian Gulf. Since the First World War, economic factors have also played their part in the story, but throughout the 19th century and for some years afterwards such considerations were secondary to Iran's significance in relation to strategic plans.

It was during the reign of Fath Ali Shah, the second Qajar king, that the disastrous wars with Tsarist Russia broke out, culminating in the cession of the greatest part of Persian Caucasia to the Russian Empire. By the Treaty of Turkamanchai (1828) Iran ceded the districts of Erivan and Nakhtchevan to Russia. To these Russian annexations were added the important centres of Bokhara, Khiva, Merv, Samarkand and Tashkand (1865 & 1882).

In the First World War, Iran tried to stay neutral. It was a futile step, for at different stages of the war, the armed forces of the Allies and the Central Powers turned the country into a theatre of operations. With the disintegration of the Russian Imperial Army and the advance of British forces in Mesopotamia, the situation in Iran was eased considerably, but the presence and activities of foreign troops in the country left in its wake a trail of chaos and economic damage and political instability causing tremendous havoc.

APPENDIX 1

LANGUAGE, SCRIPT AND NUMERALS

The language is known as Persian or Farsi. It is an Aryan language derived from the old Persian spoken by the ancient Persian race, whose home was the province of Fars (the Greek Persis). Since Persian is an Aryan language of the Indo-European group, it contains many words close to Latin or English equivalent, while the grammar and syntax are not very dissimilar from those of English. As in English the absence of genders and the virtual disappearance of declensions greatly simplify the matter. As a result of the Arab conquest of Iran in the seventh century A.D., the Persian language has been enriched by many Arabic words, also the Arabic script and characters have been retained.

The numerals are similar to those employed in Arabic countries, and for most printing purposes the 5 is different and that slightly. The signs employed in hand writing may differ in some cases from those employed in Arabic-speaking countries. The printed form of the numerals is as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	۱۰

APPENDIX 2

THE CALENDAR

There are two calendars in use in Iran, the Civil or official calendar and the Moslem lunar Calendar. Both systems commence from A.D. 622, the year in which Mohammad's Hijra or flight from Mecca to Medina took place. It is a simple matter to equate the Christian calendar to any Iranian solar year. It is sufficient to add 621 to the Iranian year, allowing for the fact that it begins on the 21st March. Thus the Iranian year 1335 becomes, by adding 621 to it, 1956, and extends from 21st March, 1956 to 20th March, 1957.

The first six months of the Persian solar year have 31 days each, the next five months have 30 days, and the last month has 29 days, or thirty days if the year is a leap year. The year begins with the first day of spring, on March 21st or 22nd. The months and their

Christian equivalents are as follows:—

FARVARDIN	31 days	21st March to 20th April
ORDIBEHESHT	31 days	21st April to 20th May
KHORDAD	31 days	21st May to 20th June
TIR	31 days	21st June to 20th July
MORDAD	31 days	21st July to 20th August
SHAHRIVAR	31 days	21st August to 20th September
MEHR	30 days	21st September to 20th October
ABAN	30 days	21st October to 20th November
AZAR	30 days	21st November to 20th December
DEY	30 days	21st December to 20th January
BAHMAN	30 days	21st January to 20th February
ESFAND	29 days	21st February to 20th March

As in the Christian calendar, every fourth year is a leap year, when the month of Esfand has an additional day. The Persian leap year does not correspond with the Christian leap year, but precedes it by two years. Due to this fact, the Persian New Year Noeruz (1st Farvardin) falls on the 22nd March in the year immediately following the Persian leap year; the last Persian leap year was in 1333 (the equivalent of 1954).

Standard Time in Iran is three and a half hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

APPENDIX 3

CURRENCY AND NOTES

The unit of currency is the RIAL, subdivided into 100 Dinars. Notes in circulation are in denomination of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 Rials.

The gold coin contains 7.322 grms. of fine gold and thus corresponds to the gold content of an English sovereign.

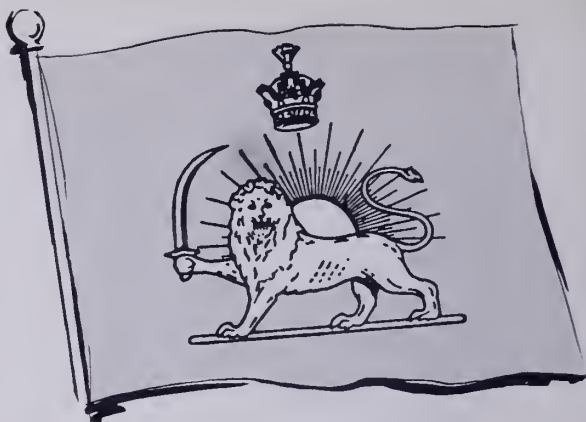
Gold Coins:	One Pahlavi	
	One-half Pahlavi	Gold content 3.661 grms.
	One-quarter Pahlavi	Gold content 1.830 grms.
Silver Coins:	10, 5, 2, & 1 RIAL.	
Other Coins:	50 Dinar Copper pieces.	
	50, 10 & 5 Bronze-aluminum Dinar pieces.	

The official Rate of Exchange into Dollars is 75.

The official Rate of Exchange into Sterling is 210

APPENDIX 4

THE FLAG



The official flag of Iran consists of the insignia of a golden LION and SUN upon a field of green, white and red stripe. These appear in horizontal stripes in that order downwards. The Lion, in gold holding a sword in one raised paw with the rising sun appearing over his back, is placed upon the central white stripe.

This insignia has a very ancient history. Ferdausi, in his story of Rustam and Sohrab, has a description of the banners of famous commanders among which was one bearing the figure of a lion, and another bearing a yellow sun. The combination of lion and sun as a sign of the Zodiac appears on objects of Iranian art, but the earliest known use of the form as the heraldic device of Iran is on a silver coin of Qayth ad-din Keykhosro, minted not long after A.D. 1200. A star tile of the 13th century bears the same device.

Miniature paintings of later periods show Iranian soldiers carrying a banner decorated with the lion and sun, and Safavid coins bear the same device.

APPENDIX 5

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Metric system is officially used in Iran, but the old system is still prevalent in villages and country districts. Certain common units are defined here in relation to the Metric system.



Weights:

1 Seer	75 grams
10 Seer	1 Charak
4 Charak	1 man (Tabriz)
1 Kharvar	100 man
1 Kharvar	300 Kilograms, 650 lbs.



Linear Measure:

1 Zar	104 centimetres
6000 Zar	1 Farsakh
1 Farsakh	6,240 meters, approximately 6 kilometres and 3¼ miles.

APPENDIX 6

OFFICIAL HOLIDAYS

1st	Farvardin	} Noeruz—New Year Five days Holiday.
2nd	Farvardin	
3rd	Farvardin	
4th	Farvardin	
5th	Farvardin	
8th	Farvardin	Birthday of Imam Hossein
13th	Farvardin	13th Day of Noeruz.
19th	Farvardin	Birthday of the 12th Imam.
21st	Ordibehesht	Attempt on Imam Ali's life.
23rd	Ordibehesht	Martyrdom of Imam Ali
1st	Khordad	Aid-i-Fitr (Feast of Fitr)
10th	Tir	Birthday of Imam Reza
7th	Mordad	Aid-i-Qurban (Feast of Qurban)
14th	Mordad	Anniversary of Constitution.
15th	Mordad	Aid-i-Qadir (Feast of Qadir)
5th	Shahrivar	Ninth day of Muharram (Month of Mourning)
6th	Shahrivar	Martyrdom of Imam Hossein
14th	Mehr	Fortieth day after death of Imam Hossein
22nd	Mehr	Death of the Prophet.
4th	Aban	Birthday of HIM the Shahanshah.
11th	Aban	Birthday of the Prophet.
6th	Esfand	Birthday of Imam Ali.

APPENDIX 7

The main roads radiating from Teheran to the south are:—

1. TEHERAN—KHORAMSHAHR (following one of two routes).
 - (a) Teheran, Qazvin, Hamadan, Malayer, Dizful, Ahwaz, Khoramshahr—775 miles.
 - (b) Teheran, Qum, Arak, Malayer, Burujerd, Andimeshk, Khoramshahr—741 miles.
2. TEHERAN, Qum, Isfahan, Shiraz, BUSHIRE—827.5 miles.
3. TEHERAN, Isfahan, Nain, Yazd, Kerman, BANDAR ABBASS—625 miles.

Two main highways radiate from Teheran to the east of Iran:—

1. TEHERAN, Isfahan, Nain, Yazd, Kerman, Bam, Zahedan, MIRJAVEH (Baluchistan frontier)—1,050 miles.
2. TEHERAN, Semnan, Damghan, Shahrud, Sabzevar, Naishapur, Mashad, Torbat, Birjand, Zahedan, MIRJAVEH—1,250 miles.

Five main highways radiate from Teheran to the north:—

1. TEHERAN, Semnan, Shahrud, Shah-Pasand, Nahar-Khoran, Gorgan, Pahlav Dej, TANGHEH ALI (linking up with roads in Turkestan)—300 miles.
2. TEHERAN, Firuz-kuh, Sari, Farah-Abad—181 miles.
3. TEHERAN, Karaj, Gachsar, Marzanabad, Chalus, NOESH-AHR—112.5 miles.
4. TEHERAN, Qazvin, Rasht, PAHLAVI—225 miles.
5. TEHERAN, Qazvin, Zanzan, Mianaj, Tabriz, JULFA—415 miles.

From Tabriz one road goes to Marand, Khoy, Maku, Bazargan (Turkish frontier)—461.8 miles.

Another road from Tabriz goes to Marand, Khoy, Rezaieh, Heydara-bad, Khaneh (Iraq frontier) 543.7 miles.

Main highway radiating from Teheran to the west is:

TEHERAN, Qazvin, Kermanshah, Qasr-Shirin, KHOSROVI—475 miles.

APPENDIX 8

OIL PRODUCTION IN IRAN

Metric Tons

1912	43,000
1913	80,000
1914	273,000
1915	376,000
1916	449,000
1917	644,000
1918	897,000
1919	1,106,000
1920	1,385,000
1921	1,740,000
1922	2,320,000
1923	2,960,000
1924	3,710,000
1925	4,330,000
1926	4,560,000
1927	4,830,000
1928	5,360,000
1929	5,460,000
1930	5,940,000
1931	5,730,000
1932	6,450,000
1933	7,080,000
1934	7,540,000

Metric Tons

1935	7,490,000
1936	8,200,000
1937	10,160,000
1938	10,190,000
1939	9,588,000
1940	8,620,000
1941	6,600,000
1942	9,400,000
1943	9,710,000
1944	13,270,000
1945	16,840,000
1946	19,200,000
1947	20,190,000
1948	24,870,000
1949	26,800,000
1950	31,750,000
1951	16,720,000
1952	1,400,000
1953	1,400,000
1954	1,500,000
1954	1,400,000
1955	16,000,000
1956	26,351,000

(January-June)

(First ten months)

(Last two months)

(one Metric Ton equals approximately 7.4 bbls.)

APPENDIX 9

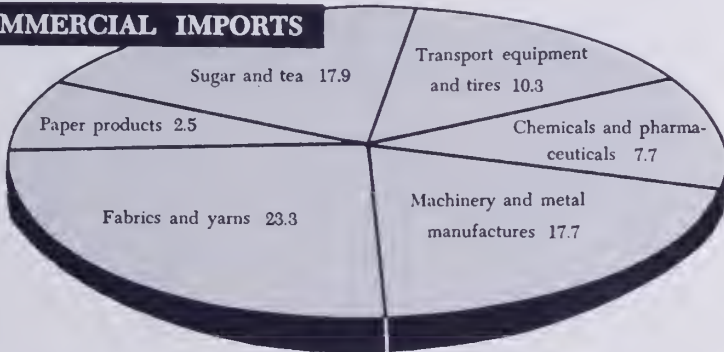
OUTPUT OF LEADING AGRICULTURAL CROPS (In Metric Tons)

ITEM	1934-38 Average of 3 years	1945-47 Average of 2 years	1948-50	1951	1952	1953	1954
Wheat	1,869,000	1,990,000	1,825,000	1,800,000	2,041,000	2,245,000	2,096,000
Barley	793,000	970,000	758,000	720,000	840,000	820,000	825,000
Rice	423,000	408,000	460,000	360,000	420,000	500,000	570,000
Dates	120,000	100,000 (1947 Figure)	120,000	124,000	139,000	—	—
Tobacco	15,000	14,000	15,000	12,000	13,000	18,000	—
Cotton (Seeds)	69,000	34,000	41,000	54,000	70,000	86,000	—
(Ginned)	34,000	17,000	24,000	27,000	36,000	43,000	—

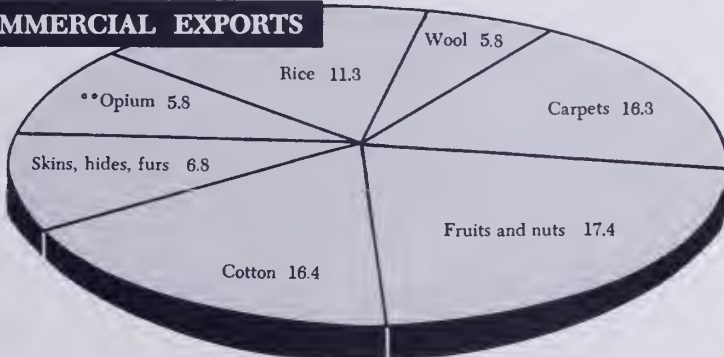
APPENDIX 10

The composition of the main items of imports and exports (year 1952/53) of Iran and the relevant percentages are as follows:—

°COMMERCIAL IMPORTS



°COMMERCIAL EXPORTS



- ° Commercial Imports and Exports exclude the products of the petroleum industry, the Caspian Sea Fisheries, and Government department imports.
 °° The cultivation of opium has since been banned in Iran.

APPENDIX 11

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF IRAN—ORGANISATION OF OSTANS AND SHAHRISTANS (PROVINCES & SUB-PROVINCES)

OSTANS—	
(SEAT OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL)	MAIN CITIES
TEHERAN (Teheran)	Teheran, Qazvin, Damavand, Mahalat, Saveh,
FIRST OSTAN—	Rasht, Bandar Pahlavi,
GILAN (Rasht)	Lahijan, Talesh, Fumenat, Zanjan, Arak.
SECOND OSTAN—	Sari, Behshahr, Shahi,
MAZANDARAN	Chahsavar, Noeshahr, Babol,
(Sari)	Amol, Gorgan.
THIRD OSTAN—	Tabriz, Marand, Miyaneh,
AZARBAIJAN	Maragheh, Ahar, Ardebil,
(Tabriz)	Khalkhal.
FOURTH OSTAN—	Rezaieh, Mehabad, Khoy,
WESTERN & EAST-	Mahpur.
ERN AZARBAIJAN	
REZAIEH (Rezaieh)	
FIFTH OSTAN—	Kermanshah, Bijar, Malayer,
KERMANSHAH	Nahavand, Qasr-Shirin,
(Kermanshah)	Shahabad, Hamadan.
SIXTH OSTAN—	Ahwaz, Abadan, Masjid
KHUZISTAN	Suleiman, Khoramshahr, Dezful,
(Ahwaz)	Shushtar, Behbahan.
SEVENTH OSTAN—	Shiraz, Kazerun, Firuzabad,
FARS (Shiraz)	Jahrom, Fasa, Lar, Abadeh.
EIGHTH OSTAN—	Kerman, Rafsanjan, Jiroft,
KERMAN (Kerman)	Sirian, Bam.
NINTH OSTAN—	Mashad, Gonabad, Birjand,
KHORASSAN	Quchan, Nishapur, Bojnurd.
(Mashad)	
TENTH OSTAN—	Isfahan, Shahreza, Ardastan,
ISFAHAN (Isfahan)	Nain, Bakhtiari, Yazd.
FARMANDARI KOL	(Sub-Province),
SEAT OF GOVERNOR.	
BALUCHISTAN	Zahedan, Iranshahr,
AND SISTAN	
(Zahedan)	
SISTAN (Zahedan)	Shahbahar, Zabol, Saravan.
KURDISTAN	Sanandaj, Saghez.
(Sanandaj)	
BANADER	Bushire, Bandar Lengeh.
KHALIJ-FARS	
BANADER	Bandar Abbass, Minab.
BAHR-OMAN	
(Bandar Abbass)	

APPENDIX 12

ANNUAL RAINFALL

	LOCALITY	ALTITUDE	RAINFALL	
	TEHERAN	4,400 ft.	9 inches	
	QAZVIN	4,600 ft.	10 inches	
	ISFAHAN	5,817 ft.	4 inches	
	HAMADAN	6,487 ft.	14 inches	
	KERMANSHAH	4,452 ft.	13 inches	
	TABRIZ	4,602 ft.	13 inches	
	REZAIEH	6,225 ft.	21 inches	
	ZANJAN	5,850 ft.	13 inches	
	MASHAD	3,100 ft.	9 inches	
	RASHT	50 ft.	56 inches	
	KERMAN	6,019 ft.	5 inches	
	YAZD	2,990 ft.	5 inches	
	SHIRAZ	5,639 ft.	13 inches	
	ABADAN	13 ft.	10 inches	
	AHWAZ	169 ft.	4 inches	
	BUSHIRE	14 ft.	10 inches	

APPENDIX 13

CENSUS FIGURES OF POPULATION OF IRAN (End 1956)

Abadan	283,625	Dezful	180,688	Ghaen	63,865
Abadeh	95,754	Dasht Gorgan	131,323	Churveh	115,514
Arak	352,718	Dasht Mishan	92,164	Chazvin	362,106
Ardastan	41,392	Dashti va Dashtestan	109,972	Chasr Shirin	69,987
Arasbaran	239,675	Damavand	58,137	Ghom	198,345
Ardebil	261,680	Ram-Hormuz	76,447	Ghuchan	214,007
Isfahan	621,061	Rasht	342,097	Kazerun	162,141
Ali-Goodarz	127,948	Rafsanjan	61,163	Kashan	164,152
Amol	152,034	Rezaieh	241,508	Kashmar	93,600
Ahwaz	211,106	Zabol	152,441	Kerman	133,244
Iranshahr	93,772	Zahedan	61,449	Kermanshah	298,032
Ilam	110,077	Zarand Kerman	55,609	Kangan	35,028
Babol	188,179	Zanjan	386,268	Kangavar	70,988
Baft	74,128	Sari	200,325	Gorgan	189,556
Bojnurd	177,795	Saveh	139,314	Garus	80,812
Borujerd	130,277	Sabzevar	189,972	Golpayegan	116,801
Bam	78,007	Sabzevaran	119,653	Gunabad	82,444
Bandar Abbass	183,709	Sarab	127,757	Larestan	125,270
Bandar Pahlavi	49,114	Saravan	58,908	Lahijan	222,696
Bandar Lengeh	29,730	Saghez	92,454	Maku	85,106
Bushire	53,596	Semnan	96,110	Maragheh	211,734
Behbahan	174,646	Sanandaj	266,316	Marand	111,465
Birjand	144,048	Sirjan	60,089	Masjid-Suleiman	167,938
Tabriz	576,426	Shadekan	117,234	Meshgin Shahr	171,280
Torbat Jam	99,379	Shah Abad Charb	132,414	Mashad	528,405
Torbat Heydarieh	194,010	Shahrud	77,087	Malayer	132,280
Tuyserkhan	69,410	Shahi	174,919	Mehabad	233,810
Teheran	1,957,643	Shahindaj	59,091	Miyaneh	138,112
Jask	23,670	Shushtar	57,117	Nain	33,821
Jahrom	42,231	Shahreza	98,345	Najaf Abad	80,862
Chabahar	62,038	Shahsavari	190,145	Noe-Shahr	80,630
Chahar — Mahal	233,118	Shiraz	410,290	Nahavand	76,051
Khoramabad	261,474	Tabas	37,350	Neyriz	55,867
Khoramshahr	67,648	Tavaleh	94,637	Naishapur	181,707
Khalkhal	100,055	Faridan	114,804	Hasht-Rud	140,735
Khoy	160,689	Fasa	56,643	Hamadan	416,788
Darab	66,300	Fumenat	181,800	Yazd	293,040
Damghan	39,231	Firuz Abad	77,186	Total	18,944,821

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"Iran and Her Neighboring Countries."

DARIUS:

"BY THE WILL OF AHURA-MAZDA,

I AM KING OF KINGS.

"I LOVE JUSTICE, I HATE INIQUITY,

IT IS NOT MY PLEASURE

THAT THE LOWER SUFFER INJUSTICE

BECAUSE "OF THE HIGHER"

THUS SPEAKS DARIUS, THE GREAT PERSIAN KING (521 B.C.)



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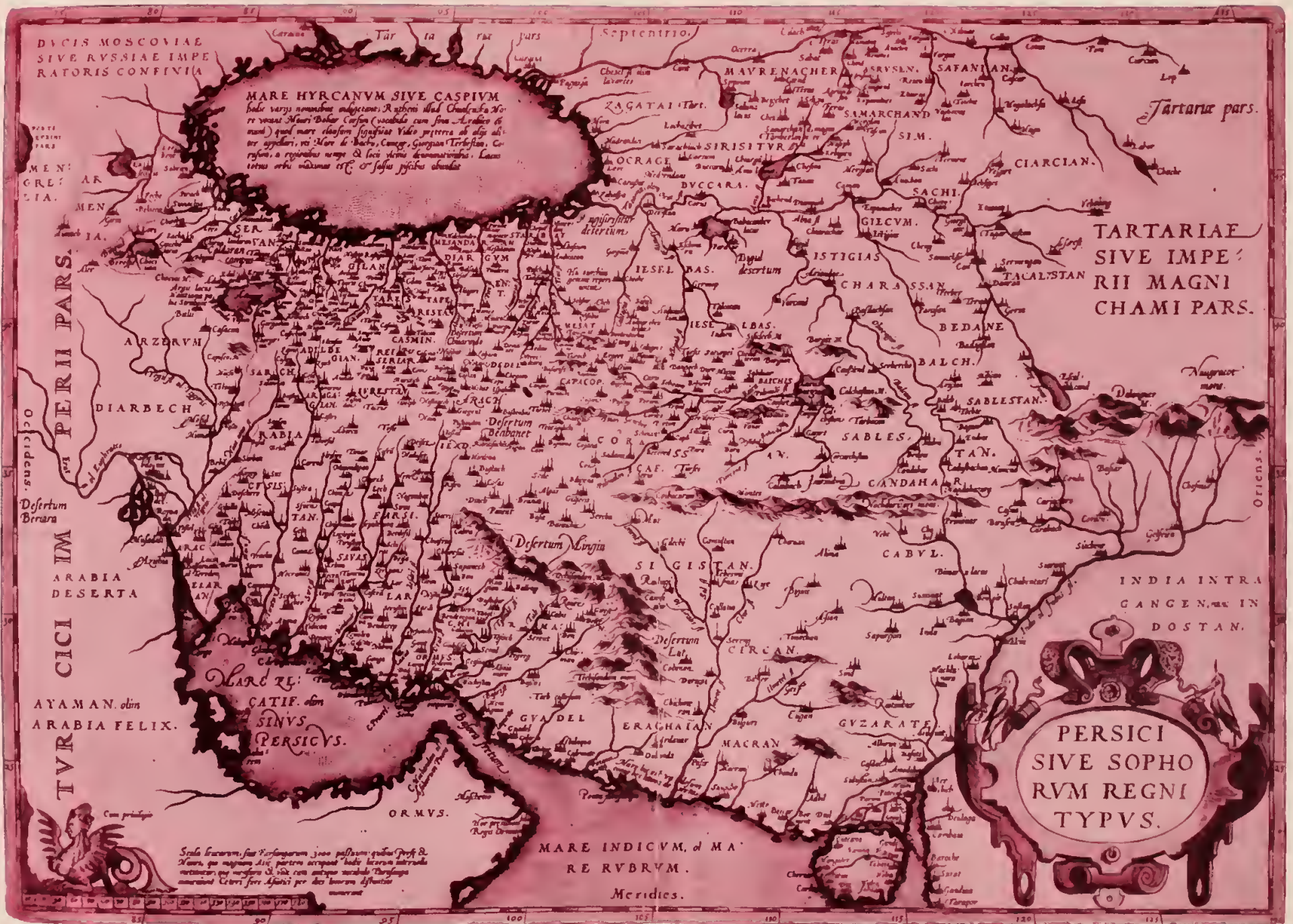
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An Ancient Map Showing the Kingdom of Iran in the 16th Century.





For additional information:

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